The Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial.

ESTABLISHED 1850 | YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904. | 2947

Normal Library

PETER H. D'VOE KILLED HIMSELF

Deed Done with Revolver at His Home 412 Perrin Street Sunday Afternoon

Left Letter Showing Suicide was Due to Despondency Caused by Business Troubles—Died Almost Instantly

Peter H. DeVoe, well known in Ypsilanti, shot and killed himself in his home at 412 Perrin street Sunday afternoon. Death was almost instantaneous. The motive for the suicide was despondency.

At about 2:30 o'clock the members of the DeVoe family were startled by the report of a revolver in the cellar, and upon going down stairs saw the prostrate form of Mr. DeVoe lying on the cellar floor. In his right hand he clutched a 38-calibre revolver and from a wound in the region of his heart the blood was streaming. One of the members of the family called Prof. F. E. Quigley, whose residence is just across the road from the DeVoe home, and Lewis, another member of the family, telephoned to Coroner Watts of Ann Arbor, who arived at 3:10, coming on the electric car.

When Mr. Quigley reached Mr. DeVoe's side, he found the last spark of life leaving his body. Shortly after the arrival of Coroner Watts, Undertaker Moore and Officer Ryan appeared.

Near the dead man three letters, two addressed to the family and one to the public, were found. The latter read as follows:

"Do not censure my worthy family for this seemingly rash act. The mistakes of my past life, gradually failing health, and the fact that I would soon become a permanent burden to them, are my reasons for taking my own life. P. H. DeVOE."

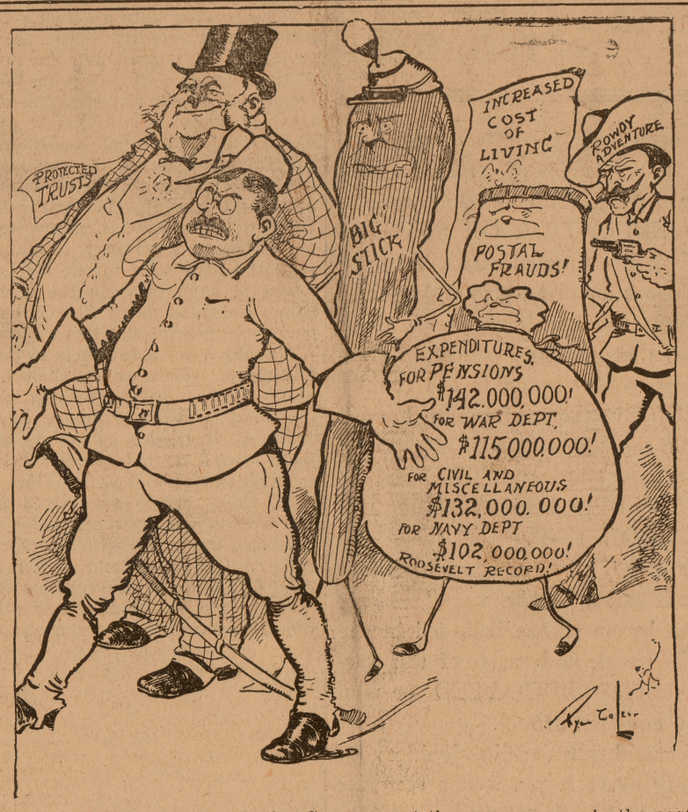
The tragedy must have been planned with wonderful coolness and nerve. The letters were written with a plain, steady, hand on a table in the cellar. On the cellar bottom a bed of blankets with a head-rest, had been neatly arranged. After writing the letters, it is probable that the man calmly committed the deed, after first cutting a three-cornered hole in his shirt-bosom.

That he had been planning the deed for several days is also believed. Neighbors say that his actions for the past week have seemed to indicate that he was laboring under terrible depression and mental strain. Saturday his son Lewis went hunting, and Mr. DeVoe asked him not to use all the catridges. But the young man used them all, and that night Mr. DeVoe purchased more in a down-town store.

P. H. DeVoe was born in New York state in 1848, and has lived in Ypsilanti and on a farm south of town for over 20 years. For several years past he has been the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti agent for the Pacific Tea Co. Last Tuesday he severed his connections with that firm, and was without a job. This fact, together with the others mentioned in his letter caused the despondency, which resulted in death.

The deceased leaves a wife , two daughters, Anna and Alice, and a son, Lewis, who is employed by the firm of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago.

Coroner Watts announced that there woul be no inquest.



"We intend to carry on the Government the same way as in the past."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

YPSILANTI TAX PAYERS MULCTED BY STATE

Their State Taxes Have Grown Enormously in the Past Twelve Years

While Assessments Have Been Raised the State Tax Rat Has Also Largely Increased. Examples of Specific Property

The state tax in Ypsilanti city has crept up at an alarming rate and very few citizens have any idea how much larger their state tax is now than it was 12 years ago. The state tax is collected at the same time with the other taxes and the blame for increased taxes is too often charged up locally. As a proof of this the Argus presents a few instances of taxes on property in the various wards taken from the tax rolls of Ypsilanti in the county treasurer's office.

From 1891 to 1903 the state tax in the first, second and third wards of Ypsilanti increased 93 per cent on the same valuation and 70 per cent in the fourth and fifth wards. In the same time the county tax in the first district increased 10 per cent and in the second district 25 per cent. In this time the school tax increased 32 per cent in the first district and 28 per cent in the second district. The city tax increased 5 per cent in the first district and decreased 13 per cent in the second district. Why should the percentage of increase in state taxes be so much higher than that of any other tax?

Take for illustration properties that have not changed much, picked at random in the various wards.

FIRST WARD.

The assessment on Dr. O. S. Bonsteel's residence in the first ward has not changed much and the taxes were as follows:

	1891	11903
Assessment	$2.500	$2,600
State tax	$ 3 50	$ 7 02
County tax	3 18	3 64
School tax	8 25	11 31
City tax	30 25	32 76

The state tax on the house of D. C. Griffen on S. Huron street, just torn down was $3.22 in 1891 and $7.29 in 1903.

The state tax on Dr. A. Fraser's house was $3.08 in 1891 and $8.10 in 1903.

It will be noticed that the valuations have been generally raised, which causes the state tax to more than double and sometimes to more than treble. For instance the state tax on Sam Fletcher's house in 1891 was $1.26 and in 1903 it was $4.59.

Mrs. Edna Enders' house on S. Washington street paid $2.94 state tax in 1891 and $5.94 in 1903.

H. M. Curtis, on Congress street, paid $5.39 state tax in 1891 and $12.15 in 1903. In all these cases, this tax was on real estate only. The same story will be told on every piece of property in the ward.

SECOND WARD.

The two Sanders store, occupied by Davis & Co. and by Dunlap & George, were valued at $9,500 in 1891 and at $11,000 in 1903. The state tax has increased from $11.30 to $29.70.

The state taxes on D. C. Batchelder's residence on Washington street, increased from $2.10 in 1891 to $6.75 in 1903.

The state tax on Frank Banghart's residence on Pearl steret increased from $2.80 in 1891 to $7.29 in 1903.

Mrs. Leah Barrett paid $2.24 state tax in 1891 and $8.91 in 1903.

The state tax on the Dolson block on Washington street was $5.60 in 1891 and $24.30 in 1903.

THIRD WARD.

The Hay-Todd Mfg. Co. paid in 1891 $25.41 state tax on their real estate and $8.47 on their personal property, while in 1903 they paid $67.50 state tax on their real estate and $67.50 on their personal property. In other words the Hay-Todd state tax had increased $101.12.

The state tax on the residence of D. L. Quirk was $16.80 in 1891 and $37.80 in 1903. Mr. Quirk paid $57.40 state tax in the third ward in 1891 and $297 in 1903, an increase of $239.60.

Capt. E. P. Allen paid $2.80 state tax on his residence in 1891 and $6.48 in 1903.

H. B. Lee, of 212 Hamilton street, paid $2.80 state tax in 1891 and $6.48 in 1903.

Here is an example of where the assessment was unchanged, the residence of Erastus Samson, on Cross and Adams streets, the assessment both years being $4,000.

	1891	1903
State tax	$ 5 60	$10 80
County tax	5 09	5 60
School tax	13 20	17 40
City tax	48 40	50 60

FOURTH WARD.

The assessment on M. M. Read's house on Maple street was unchanged and he paid $3.20 state tax in 1901 and $5.40 in 1903.

John Howland's house on River street, was assessed at $1,000 both years. The taxes were as follows:

	1891	1903
State tax	$1 60	$2 70
County tax	1 40	1 70
School tax	3 40	4 35

The state tax on B. M. Damon's residence on Maple street increased from $1.92 in 1891 to $3.78 in 1903.

George W. Cady paid $2.72 state tax on his house on Cross street in 1901 and $4.73 in 1903.

FIFTH WARD.

The Gilbert house on Grove street increased in state taxes from $6.56 in 1891 to $12.15 in 1903.

The Foerster Brewery paid $30.80 state taxes in 1891 and $89.11 state taxes in 1903.

Here is an example of where a man's assessment was reduced one-third and yet his state taxes have increased while every other tax has been lowered. It is the house of Daniel Ostrander and the figures follow:

	1891	1903
Assessment	$1,200	$800
State tax	$ 1 92	$2 16
County tax	1 68	1 36
School tax	4 08	3 48
City tax	14 11	8 16

Philo Ferrier, of River street, had $500 taken off of his assessment yet his state taxes increased from $6.20 to $8.10.

S. L. Shaw, of Cross street, paid $3.04 state tax in 1891 and $5.40 in 1903.

The Ypsilanti Machine Works paid $16.00 state tax on their real estate in 1891 and $24.30 in 1903, while their personal state tax increased from $4.80 to $24.30.

The heavy increase in personal taxation has not afforded relief to the real estate taxpayers as the increase in state taxes on real estate has been very large.

How long are the people going to stand the machine increasing their taxes without protesting in the only effective way, at the polls on election day?

It is but fair to ourselves to state that no property in Ypsilanti, the taxes for which have been compared for the two years by the author of this article has been omitted from publication. The list above given may be taken as fairly representative of all property in Ypsilanti. Get out your tax receipts and see.

IT WAS A CLOSE RACE

Justices Joslyn and Putnam Hurried up from Ypsi.

WANTED INJUNCTIONS

To Prevent Interference with Berry Child Pending Divorce Proceedings

A close race took place Friday afternoon between Justice Frank Joslyn and Justice William Putnam, of Ypsilanti, each acting in his private capacity as attorney.

Justice Joslyn is the legal representative of Oscar B. Berry and Justice Putnam is looking after the interests of his wife, Mrs. Mary Berry, and each decided to file an application for an injunction preventing the other's client from taking the Berry child away, pending divorce proceedings.

Each had no idea that the other contemplated taking the same step as he did, so neither hurried himself about coming up to Ann Arbor. They showed up at the D., Y., A. A. & J. waiting room shortly before the 3:15 car came in, and each was considerably astonished to see the other. Each suspected the other's intentions, but neither breathed a word of his thoughts and the half hour occupied by the journey was devoted to the ordinary small talk of such an occasion.

The attorneys alighted from the car together and walked nonchalantly to the court house. As they reached the county clerk's office, Justice Joslyn observed, "before you, my dear Gaston," and stepped into the office and walked up to the clerk's desk, at the same time drawing a paper from his pocket.

"Please place this on file," he said, and at the same time Justice Putnam spoke from the rear: "I have something for you to file, also."

Both petitions were filed, and later in the day Judge Kinne issued both injunctions. Thus, neither Mr. Berry nor his wife can take their child from the other and remove it from the state.

The case will be heard in the circuit court next week.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twentyfive cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Read the Sentinel-Commercial.

PAPER MILL CLOSED

Trouble is Over the Hours of Labor

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

Are Seventy-Five or Eighty the Mill Refusing to Recognize the Union

The Ypsilanti paper mill closed Tuesday, throwing 75 men out of work. The men struck for shorter hours, but the company claims not to be able to afford taking such a step. The company refuses to recognize the union, and any further dealings with the old employes will be as with new men. Tuesday Sheriff Gauntlett appointed four deputies to remain at the mills day and night until the trouble is closed. However, there is no talk of violence.

RACING MATINEE A SUCCESS

The racing matinee at the fair grounds Tuesday furnished some excellent sport. The day was an ideal one, and there was a good atendance, many of the fair sex being present. Only two of the races were finished. The green race resulted as follows:

Nick (Gauntlett)	2	1	1
Hazen M (Millage)	1	2	2
Hayyp Lee (Clark)	3	3	3
Olive (Carr)	4	4	4

The 2:40 trot or pace resulted as follows:

Queen Order (LaVersa)	5	3	0	1
Shadow Wilkes (Lewis)	1	2	0	3
Tony B (Harmon	2	1	3	2
Idol (Carr)	3	4	4	4
George H (Stark)	4	drawn		

To late to cure a cold after consumption has fastened its deadly grip on the lungs. Take D. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup while yet there is time.

Established 1872

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The catalogue is filled with suggestions for wedding and holiday gifts, and contains many dainty and inexpensive articles. We guarantee our goods to prove entirely satisfactory or money refunded Catalogue sent on request. Correspondence solicited.

Wright, Kay & Co.

AFFIDAVITS WERE FILED

By Brother-in-Law and W. W. Worden

THEY ACCUSE BERRY

Of Having Ungovernable Temper—Application will be Made for Temporary Alimony

Additional developments have been brought fourth in the divorce suit of Oscar V. Berry vs. Mary B. Berry, and on Friday an application will be made by attorney William Putnam for an order dissolving the injunction which restrains Mrs. Bery from having the custody of the six-year old child, also a petition will be made for temporary alimony for Mrs. Berry.

W. W. Worden, a prominent Ypsilanti merchant, has filed an affidavit stating that he owns the house at 13 Ballard street, which is occupied by the Berry family, and that to his personal knowledge Oscar Berry is a man of ungovernable temper and is an improper person to have the custody of the child, while in his opinion Mrs. Berry is eminently qualified to care for the child. Worden states further that on Oct. 14, Berry broke a door at the residence, that this was entirely unnecessary, and that as a result he has notified him that he now considers the wife as his tenant and that she has engaged the house and paid him a month's rent.

Joseph N. Cliver, Mrs. Berry's brother-in-law, has filed an affidavit stating that on Oct. 13th Mr. and Mrs. Berry were visiting him in Waldron, N. Y., that the husband went away secretly, taking the child with him, and that he left a note for his wife telling her that he had gone back to Ypsilanti and that she should not follow him. Cliver says that he came to Ypsilanti with Mrs. Berry the day following; that at the Berry home in Ypsilanti the husband threatened Mrs. Berry and himself, and that he fears that he will abuse the child.

Mrs. Berry has filed a sworn statement that contains the same allegations as made by Cliver.

The notice of the coming petition for temporary alimony states that Berry is employed by Brabb at Ypsilanti and that he receives a salary of $20 per week.

The "Celery King complexion" is what one Ypsilanti lady calls the beautiful skin that comes from the use of the tonic-laxative, Celery King. 25c. at druggists.

Read the Sentinel-Commercial.

GAVE A RECEIPT

Irvin Alford says $500 Judgment has Been Paid

SUED ARDEN SWEET

Because he Caused Death of Alford Child by Lighted Fire Cracker

Irvin Alford has filed in the county clerk's office a receipt in full for the $500 judgment and costs he was awarded in his damage suit against Arden Sweet, the young son of W. H. Sweet of Ypsilanti.

On the Fourth of July, 1899, Arden Sweet, then a lad of about 12 years, threw a lighted firecracker near little Gertrude Alford, the 6-year old daughter of Irvin Alford, and the child's dress became ignited. She was terribly burned, and died the following day, as the result of her injuries.

Alford brought suit for $10,000 and was awarded $500 in the circuit court in 1901.

ASST. SURGEON IN THE NAVY

Dr. Bert Clifford Wins the Position over Fifty-two

Fine Showing Made by Brother of Dr. Raymond Clifford on Examination

The friends in this city of Dr. Bert Clifford will be pleased to hear that he has received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy. Dr. Clifford was one of three out of 52 applicants to receive positions. He will spend the first year in special study of yellow fever and similar diseases to which the soldiers are liable. Dr. Clifford is a brother of Dr. Raymond A. Clifford of this city and graduated from the U. of M. last year. The best wishes of his friends will go with him in his new work.

A LOVE LETTER.

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns of Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo. writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at Rogers-Weinmann-Matthews Co.'s and Duane Spalsbury's drug stores.

This is a Good Time to Purchase

WALL PAPER

In looking over my stock I find many patterns nearly sold out, and to close out will make

EXCEPTIONAL PRICES

I can furnish good workmen now without danger of delay. You can save money by early attention to business. Please call.

Remember also that everything in the Drug Department is handled with the greatest care. Prescriptions compounded with accuracy and at Fair Prices at

FRANK SMITH'S

THINGS THEATRICAL.

David Warfield's new play is entitled "The Music Teacher."

Charles Evans is reported to have scored a pronounced hit as the Irrepressible Yank in "The Sho-Gun" in Boston.

Fay Davis, who arrived in America at Boston recently, has gone to Maine, where she will rest until rehearsals begin for her new play by R. C. Carton, entitled "The Rich Mrs. Repton."

Francis Wilson has requested Charles Frohman not to open his starring tour before December or January. Mr. Wilson is taking his first vacation in fifteen years and wants to continue it until that time.

"The Pearl and the Pumpkin," a fairy tale by W. W. Denshow, is to be dramatized. The scenes will be laid in a village in Vermont and in Bermuda. A spectacle of uncommon gorgeousness is promised.

Kyrle Bellew, who has just returned from Europe, says Mrs. Potter is much pleased with the offer made to her by F. F. Proctor, and there are good chances of her visiting America some time during the season.

Blanche Walsh is to appear next year in an adaptation of Jacob Gordin's tragedy, "The Kreutzer Sonata," which was presented in Yiddish more than 300 times at the Thalia theater, New York. Miss Walsh will assume the role created in the original play by Bertha Kelisch.

THE WRITERS.

Photographs of celebrities are sometimes misleading. In a photograph Kipling looks strongly built, whereas in reality he just escapes being puny.

William Le Queux, author of "The Closed Book," is a chevalier of the Order of San Marino and a consul of the miniature republic. His Italian residence is at Villa Le Queux, near Florence.

Winston Churchill, novelist, has a superstition regarding the letter C. The titles to all his stories have been begun with that letter—Celebrity, Crisis, Caraval, Crossing—and all have been successes.

Robert Barr, the English novelist, is such an inveterate smoker that he may be called a perfect cigarette factory. His pockets are parceled out for tobacco, wrappers and patent rollers. One is set apart (zinc lined, it is said) for the stubs of his cigarettes. What he does with these no one has ever been able to find out.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

John S. Huyler of New York offers to pay half the cost of establishing a big undenominational college for young women at Asheville, N. C.

The girls in Japanese high schools devote an hour or two after school is over every day to making bandages and other things that may be needed on the battlefields.

At St. Olave's grammar school in London no prize is presented unless the boy who stands at the top is ambidextrous and can write with equal facility and neatness with each hand.

Herbert Spencer deplored the "accumulation of knowledge in excess of the power to use it" as one of the common results of the current educational methods and as one of the principal sources of intellectual sterility in many able men.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

Argon, the recently discovered element of air, is, as was expected from its existence in the chromosphere, very light and apparently monatimic.

A German chemist named Blau has succeeded in liquefying illuminating gas. In that form it gives a good light which is useful in country houses, railway trains, etc. It costs more than ordinary coal gas, but less than electric light.

A swimming glove made of rubber has been invented by a German. Instead of keeping the fingers closed when giving the stroke away from the head the swimmer will spread them out, and the intervening web will aid him in making a more powerful stroke.

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

The first Catholic church ever built in Chicago cost $300.

Portland, Ore., has a Japanese Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. S. Sugihara is the pastor. His people are mostly domestic servants or day laborers.

Rev. Thomas Scott Bacon, who was chaplain of Admiral Farragut's squadron during the civil war, recently died at Buckeyestown, Md. He was the author of several books and pamphlets on religious subjects.

Rev. Dr. M. H. Hutton of New Brunswick, N. J., has leave of absence to take a trip around the world. The object of the trip is a tour of inspection of the mission stations and work of the Dutch Reformed church.

FOUR KINGS.

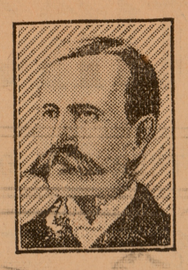
The sultan of Turkey aims to outlive all his predecessors.

The king of Italy, although the head of one of the greatest wine producing countries, is almost an abstainer.

King Alfonso of Spain has undertaken to organize an international regatta at Bilbao similar to the Kiel regatta. The king will present a cup and has promised to personally endeavor to secure foreign entries.

It is said that although Emperor William has written several songs he is unable to sing them. His voice is particularly harsh, so much so that an effort on his part to sing would sound like the tearing of calico.

All Education Pays



By Professor HARRY PRATT JUDSON, Dean of Faculties, University of Chicago

AN ingenious estimate has been made recently on the basis of a collection of some 10,000 names of American men who have secured a certain recognition for their work as to THE BEARING OF EDUCATION ON SUCCESS IN LIFE. On this basis it is estimated that a boy with only a common school education has about one chance in eighty-eight hundred for large success, that a high school training yields about one chance in four hundred and four, that a college education gives one chance in forty-two. Thus the high school graduate has twenty-two times the chance of success of the boy who has nothing beyond the common school back of him, while the boy with a college course has ten times the chance of the high school boy and TWO HUNDRED TIMES THE CHANCE OF SUCCESS WHICH BELONGS TO THE COMMON SCHOOL BOY.

That this calculation is not very exact, of course, goes without saying. It is only what the politicians call a "straw vote." There are many forms of success which are by no means included in the collection on which the calculation is based, and much of this success has been won by men who are SELF EDUCATED or who have had no opportunity beyond the common school.

Still, it seems clear that the estimate has a certain significance; that while perhaps not mathematically exact it yet is not very far from the truth. In all forms of life it will be found that EDUCATION IS A LARGE ASSET, and that it tells tremendously in the fierce struggle for the prizes which cannot be won by all, but which all are eager to get. It is the trained athlete who wins. It is the man prepared for his task who does it well. Education of school or college is intended to make the young man fit for his work.

The question which every boy has to face when he is old enough to think for himself is mainly how much preparation for his life work he can get BEFORE THAT WORK BEGINS IN EARNEST. He can be sure that the more he can get the better his work will be done and the larger his likelihood of thorough success. His school work is giving him knowledge, every particle of which will make him understand that world better—training which gives his mind the alertness, grasp and disciplined power of an effective machine—self control which marks the man of force and WITHOUT WHICH ONE IS THE SPORT OF CIRCUMSTANCES INSTEAD OF THEIR MASTER.

But how much schooling does a boy need? JUST AS MUCH AS HE CAN GET. If it is impracticable to go to college, at least he should get all that the high school has to offer. If it is possible to get a college course, it is a crime to one's future to neglect it. If there is a school or college which is not easy to enter and is hard to go through, that is just the one to select.

Besides, after the prizes are won, what is to be done with them? Many a man makes a fortune, but doesn't in the least know what to do with it. TRAINING TO LIVE MEANS MORE THAN WINNING FAME OR FORTUNE. The man of varied knowledge and sympathies is in touch with life AT SO MANY POINTS that he knows what to do with what he has, be it much or little—he knows how to get the most and the best out of life. No education is too much for this power.

A LIBERAL COURSE FITS ONE TO LIVE AS WELL AS TO WORK, AND A MAN IS MORE THAN A MACHINE FOR TURNING OUT RESULTS.

The Proper Training of Children

By Count LEO TOLSTOI

I DO not know of one influence in the bringing up of children which is not included IN THE EDUCATION OF SELF. What is the best way to dress children, to feed them, to put them to bed, to teach them? PRECISELY AS ONESELF. If the father and mother dress and sleep moderately, as well as labor and learn so, the children should do the same.

I would give two rules for education—that one should not only live well, but labor over oneself, continually improving, AND CONCEAL NOTHING IN HIS LIFE FROM HIS CHILDREN. It is better that the children should know the weak side of their parents than that they should feel that their parents have one life concealed from them and one that is open.

ALL DIFFICULTIES OF EDUCATION COME FROM THE FACT THAT PARENTS NOT ONLY DO NOT CORRECT THEIR OWN FAULTS, BUT DO NOT EVEN ACKNOWLEDGE THEM TO BE FAULTS, JUSTIFYING THEM IN THEMSELVES AND CONDEMNING THEM IN THEIR CHILDREN. IN THIS CONSISTS THE WHOLE DIFFICULTY WITH CHILDREN.

The Only Hope of Politics Is Through Women

By Rev. M. J. LAVELLE of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York

I BELIEVE that the hope of purity in politics lies with women. When the other sex has equal rights with the men at the polls, not in one or two states of the Union, BUT IN EVERY STATE, then and then only will there be no more use for reform clubs and reformers.

Women—the great majority—would not vote for a party platform, but it would be found that the man who aspired to office, his personality, HIS LIFE IN EVERY ASPECT, would be the factors which dictated the decision of women's ballots.

I believe with a woman suffragist who said recently that the only man who is worse than a repeater is the man who doesn't vote at all. If nothing else should be obtained from equal suffrage I am sure that women, if they had the right to vote, would never let an election get by without putting a ballot in the box.

THEY WOULD AT LEAST EXPRESS AN OPINION.

OPTICAL DELUSIONS.

Why the Sun, Moon and Stars Appear Large at the Horizon.

When we observe objects at a distance we are not conscious of the smallness of the angle under which we see them, and we think them much higher than they really are. This fact also explains the disillusions in photography, a country the boundaries of which are very hilly appearing almost flat on the sensitive plate, the lens giving us the real angular sizes of the distant objects without taking into account the psychic exaggeration of our eye. If, however, we look at distant objects under unusual conditions our judgment is at fault, the smallness of the angle of observation becomes sensible and the objects appear much smaller. This is what occurs, for example, when a country is examined with the head bent to one side or allowed to hang between the legs, the colors becoming much clearer, but the country appearing flat like a picture.

We may apply these facts to the sun and moon. When we see these bodies at the horizon we place them instinctively at a given distance, and we judge of their size as we do of objects placed at this distance—that is, in exaggerating that size. When, however, these bodies are raised above the horizon we see them under unaccustomed conditions without indicating comparative marks and at an undefined distance. In consequence of this fact the exaggeration of our calculation disappears and the stars, sun and moon appear smaller to us.

The angle under which we see the sun and the moon is equal to about one-half of a degree. Calculation shows that this is the angle under which we see a tower forty-four meters in height at a distance of a little over three miles. Thus, by comparison with known terrestrial objects, the stars at the horizon appear very large to us. The error depends, in part, also on the state of the atmosphere. When the atmosphere is not clear and foggy the error is greatest, in this case the moon taking on a red tinge, whereas when this body has all of its brightness it differs too much from ordinary objects for the instinctive comparison to be made, the moon in this case appearing smaller. The same reasoning applies to the sun. In foggy weather the stars also appear nearer—a fact which is due to their red color, the red requiring a greater effort of accommodation to unite on the retina the slightly refrangible radiations.

It is not necessary that there be terrestrial objects to which we can directly compare the apparent diameter of this sun and moon; the error may occur at the horizon of the sea. It is to be noted that the constellations have the same apparent increase in size in approaching the horizon and that often the two lower parts of the rainbow seem enlarged. In short, we have to do with a very general phenomenon, applying as well to terrestrial as to celestial objects, in every case the error consisting in an exaggerated estimation of the objects on the horizon.—Exchange.

Useful Monkeys.

A horse in a treadmill and a dog turning a spit have been in times past familiar objects, but it has remained for the people of Malabar, India, to put monkeys at work. The climate there is torrid, and fans are a necessity. Formerly it was the duty of a native servant to keep in motion the great fan called the punka, but an English officer who resided in Malabar conceived the idea of putting the monkeys at the toil. This punka is suspended from the ceiling and worked by pulling a cord. After playing with one of the monkeys for awhile the officer tied the little fellow's hands to the cord and made him believe that he was playing a new and delightful game. A little candy helped on the experiment, and soon the monkey was very fond of his new employment, never imagining that he was doing very menial drudgery. It is said that there are now in Malabar many hundreds of useful monkeys pulling the strings of punkas.

Trademarks.

Trademarks are understood to be nearly as old as the industry of the human race. Ancient Babylon had property symbols, and the Chinese claim to have had trademarks a thousand years before Christ. Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, had a lawsuit about a trademark and won it. As early as 1300 the English parliament authorized trademarks, and the laws of the United States have also protected them. Extraordinary means have been required at all times to guard against the fraudulent use of marks of manufacturers. If there were no means of identifying the trademark the best goods at once lose their value. This was discovered very early, and it is deemed probable that the successors of Tubal Cain were the first to use distinctive marks on their manufactures. This is about as near as it is possible to arrive at data.

He Wasn't Too Early.

A story goes that on a certain occasion there walked into the office of a governor of a western state a citizen who, with suppressed excitement, said:

"Mr. Governor, I understand that Colonel Blank, the president of the irrigation board, is dead."

"He is," was the reply. "Colonel Blank died an hour ago."

"Well, Mr. Governor," continued the citizen, "I dislike to exhibit any unseemly haste in the matter, but I very much desire to make application for appointment as his successor."

Whereupon the governor courteously motioned his caller toward an anteroom. "Pray walk into this room, sir," said he, "and take your place in the line."—Kansas City Independent.

WORN WITH FANCY WAISTCOAT.

The models of the directoire style have given many new effects and hints to the tailormade costumes, and not the least effective of these is the fancy waistcoat. With the mannish wooltex materials these are very appropriately in the same goods as men use for their waistcoats, the fancy velvets, matalasses and such. In the picture one of the smooth worsted clothes in a dull Oxford finish makes both coat and spirt. The double-breasted vest is of a fancy silk matalasse, the reveres, interlined with a princess haircloth, are faced with a dull black satin, and the coat shows the closely fitted body portion, the hip seam and pocket flaps and full skirt that is so characteristic of the directoire period. The skirt is of the plain and practical kind, arranged in nine gores, and depends entirely upon lapped seams and the oscillating stitch of the sewing machine for its smartness.

STYLISH FOR ALL-AROUND WEAR.

There are some extremely smart long coats that are just the thing for between seasons, and, indeed, can be worn for almost any occasion. Such is the model in the new olive shade of sicilienne. The waist portion is laid in stitched-down dox pleats that taper toward the waist, where the full skirts, pleated to match, are applied invisibly beneath a loose and shaped belt. The sleeve follows the Paquin outline, with two broad box pleats crossing and running up to the neck band. Both collar and cuff are in a lighter velvet, decorated with row after row of the oscillating stitch of the sewing machine, and the belt is trimmed in similar fashion.

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NORTHFIELD FARMERS PAY HEAVY STATE TAX

Ann Arbor Farmers State Tax has been Increased 125 Per Cent

The Increase in the Farmers Taxes Almost Entirely Due to State Extravagance—Figures on Representative Farms

The enormous growth in the state taxes in the past 12 years in the townships may be shown by figures taken from the tax rolls in the county treasurer's office. Today the Argus takes representative farms in Ann Arbor and Northfield townships and shows the taxes assessed against them in 1891 and 1903 by which it will be seen that the state tax has increased much faster than any other tax.

ANN ARBOR TOWN.

In this township the assessments were generally lower in 1903 than in 1891, the raise caused by the tax commission not showing until 1904, which cannot be taken for comparative purposes as the taxes have not yet been levied, although the assessments have been fixed.

Con. L. Tuomey's farm of 221 acres was assessed for $12,000 in 1891 and for $10,000 in 1903, yet in spite of the lower value of $2,000 his state tax grew from $15.12 in 1891 to $26.70 in 1903. In this time his county tax decreased from $13.34 to $13.10 and his school tax from $63.21 to $49.93, while his township tax increased from $14.03 to $18.46. It is but fair to state that the increase in town taxes was due to the floods rendering heavy bridge and culvert expenditures necessary. In spite of this the state tax increased $11.58 on Mr. Tuomey's farm against his town tax $4.43.

Andrew Smith's farm of 140 acres was assessed at $6,500 in 1891 and $5,500 in 1903. His state tax increased from $8.19 to $14.69; his county tax decreased from $7.22 to $7.20; his town tax increased from $7.60 to $10.16, while his school tax decreased from $11.60 to $6.00.

In spite of a decrease of $450 in valuation the state tax on J. J. Parshall's 90 acres nearly doubled, being $6.24 against $12.02. His state tax was raised $5.78, while his other taxes were decreased $1.32.

The Towar farm of 570 acres shows the following figures:

	1891	1903
Assessment	$17,700	$17,500
State tax	$22 30	$46 73
County tax	10 66	22 93
Township tax	20 71	32 73

Wesley J. Parker's farm of 107 acres in the northeast corner of the town was decreased $750 in assessment, yet his state tax was raised from $6.74 to $12.28. His county tax was 9 cents more and his school tax was 51 cents less.

Matthew Schnierle's 60 acres were assessed for $2,300 in 1891 and $2,000 in 1903. His state tax grew from $2.90 to $5.34; his county tax from $2.56 to $2.62, his township tax from $2.69 to $3.69, and his school tax from $12.19 to $13.13.

Christian Reiff's assessment was reduced nearly a quarter from 1891 to 1903, being $3,700 as against $2,800. His state tax increased from $4.66 to $7.48, his township tax from $4.33 to $5.17, while his county tax decreased from $4.11 to $3.67 and his school tax from $19.61 to $14.44.

H. H. Camp's 140 acres decreased $400 in assessment, but his state tax grew from $6.80 in 1891 to $13.35 in 1903. His county tax was $6.00 in 1891 and $6.55 in 1903. His township tax was $6.32 and $9.23 and his school tax $12.77 and $12.71.

At Foster's Station C. F. Stabler's form of 90 acres was lowered $600 in assessment. His state tax was, however, increased $4.18, his county tax 4 cents, his township tax $1.66 and his school tax was decreased 95 cents. In other words, on a reduced assessment Mr. Staebler's real estate tax was increased $4.93, of which $4.18 was increase in the state tax.

J. M. Stein's valuation was reduced from $7,200 in 1891 to $6,000 in 1903, yet his state tax increased from $9.97 to $16.02.

Why multiply instances? All tell the same story. Get out your own tax receipts and see. The above figures give only real estate taxes, the assessments in every case being lowered. During this time the personal tax of the farmers have generally been raised. The personal tax would make a showing much worse.

Taking the tax on $1,000 valuation in both 1891 and 1903 and it will be seen that in these 12 years the annual state tax increased 115 per cent, the county tax 17 per cent and the town tax, owing to the big flood, 57 per cent.

Taking Mr. Tuomey's property for an illustration in 1891 his state tax was only 14 per cent of his total tax; in 1903 it had grown to be 25 per cent of his total tax.

NORTHFIELD.

In Northfield the state tax increased 90 per cent on the same valuation from 1891 to 1903, while the town tax increased only 7 per cent and the county tax only 7 per cent. The rate on 1,000 valuation for these years was as follows:

	1891	1903
State	$1 25	$2 35
County	1 10	1 18
Township	1 25	1 34

It will be seen that while the township tax was exactly the same as the state tax in 1891, it was $1.01 on the thousand less in 1903, and that while the county tax was only 15 cents on a $1,000 less than the state tax in 1891, it was only half as much as the state tax in 1903.

While the state tax on the D. B. Sears farm was 24 per cent of his total tax in 1891, it was 40 per cent of his total tax in 1903.

The farm of 197 acres of Ed. and Albert Groves, assessed in 1891 to Wm. P. Groves makes the following showing:

	1891	1903
Assessment	$10,400	$8,300
State tax	$13 00	$16 50
County	11 44	9 78
Township	13 00	11 14
School	14 96	15 48

The farm of Robert Flintoff, 180 acres, was assessed at $9,500 in 1891 and at $8,500 in 1903. This decrease in assessment made his county tax 42 cents less than in 1903, his town tax 28 cents less and his school tax 10 cents less, yet his state tax was $8.26 more than in 1891, having increased from $11.71 to $19.97.

The 100-acre farm of John McElroy, in spite of a 10 per cent reduction in valuation, had its state tax raised from $5.01 in 1891 to $8.46 in 1903. His county tax was reduced from $4.40 to $4.24 and his town tax from $5.01 to $4.83.

The Fohey farm recently sold by Jas. E. Burke to George Rauschenberger paid $13.26 state tax in 1891. In 1903, inspite of the fact that 10 acres had been sold off it paid $20.91 state tax. The county tax was $1.16 less than in 1891 and the township tax $1.29 less.

The D. B. Sears farm of 100 acres was reduced in valuation from $5,500 to $4,200, yet while the county tax decreased $1.10 and the town tax $1.17, the state tax increased $3.05.

The assessment on the George and John Gerlach farm decreased from $6,800 to $5,000. While this saved $1.59 on the county tax and $1.79 on the town tax, the state tax was increased $3.25.

The Emory E. Leland farm of 170 acres makes the following tax showing:

	1891	1903
Assessment	$7,600	$6,500
State tax	$ 9 50	$15 27
County	8 36	7 67
Township	9 50	8 74
School	11 40	12 35

The Fred Prochnow farm of 200 acres makes the following showing:

	1891	1903
Assessment	$6,200	$6,000
State tax	$ 7 75	$14 10
County	6 82	7 08
Township	7 75	8 07
School	11 16	12 00

While the farm of 255 acres of M. and P. Duffy was lowered $900 in valuation the state tax was increased from $9.38 to $16.15. The county tax was decreased 12 cents and the township tax 10 cents.

It is clear that it is the heavy and unwarranted increase in the state tax that is making the farmer's taxes heavier. The figures above given are not chosen to make a showing. Every farm the figures on which were examined is included in this article. The charge is made that $2 a head is to be offered voters to stay away from the polls. The state tax figures show that this would be a losing bargain for the voter.

SHYLOCK

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ODDITIES OF ANIMALS

WHY SOME BIRDS AND BEASTS HAVE CERTAIN PECULIARITIES.

The Elephant Could Not Live Without His Trunk, and the Camel Lives on His Hump In Emergencies. Tongue and Tail of the Ant Eater.

Nature has not given the bullock horns, the porcupine quills and the giraffe an extremely long neck merely for the sake of ornament. Yet precisely why these animals have their peculiarities is a question more difficult to answer.

Why should the elephant, for instance, be the only creature to possess an enormous trunk? And could it not exist without one?

Independent of its trunk, its great bulk, the thickness and toughness of its skin and its enormous strength make it more than a match for the rest of the animal kingdom, but without a trunk the existence of the elephant would very soon come to an end.

The trunk is merely the elephant's nose, prolonged to an immoderate length in the shape of a tube, furnished at its extremity with a kind of finger-like appendage which enables it to pick up a straw or a penny with the greatest ease. It is also a weapon of defense, capable of crushing out the life of a man by encircling it round his body.

But without its aid the elephant would very soon starve. The short, thick neck would prevent it from stooping to graze, while the projecting tusks, which are nothing more than incisor teeth, would effectually hinder it from reaching any vegetation which might grow at the level of its mouth. And as it would be unable to draw water into its mouth without it death from thirst would very soon overtake the elephant.

That most awkward looking animal, the giraffe, has its extremely long neck for the purpose of feeding from the tops of trees and high shrubs.

Tallest of all earth dwellers, a full grown giraffe's height will reach twenty feet, but its neck has no greater number of vertebrae than any other animal.

Unless urged by hunger the giraffe never grazes on level ground. It is assisted in its browsing by its tongue, which it can elongate and contract in a very wonderful manner.

Why the camel has a hump it is not so easy to decide. A large sized, well shaped and firm hump denotes a camel in good condition, for in proportion as the animal traverses the sandy wastes of its desert lands and suffers from privation and disease the hump diminishes.

Sometimes at the end of a long and painful journey the hump will almost have disappeared. That is why the Arabs say the "ships of the desert" feed on their humps. But precisely why they have these curious "swellings" is a matter of conjecture rather than of fact.

It is not so with the bullock, buffalo, bison, ibex, reindeer and other horned animals. Each of these has horns of a different nature, but undoubtedly given the animal for purposes of offense and defense.

The strongly shaped horns of the Cape buffalo, of a width between their points not infrequently of five feet, provide a bony helmet impenetrable to an ordinary musket ball and effectually defend their owners against the severe shocks—with tree trunks or other buffaloes—shocks which are frequently suffered by these fierce tempered creatures.

In the case of reindeer, moose, stags and other kinds of deer, moreover, the horns or antlers are shed every year by adult animals.

If you have ever seen the great ant eater you will know what an extraordinary creature it is, with its wonderfully elongated and narrow head and its heavy plume of a tail.

The reason for its peculiar head, which is really an extended tube inclosing an extremely long tongue, is to allow the creature to burrow into ant hills in order to obtain its food. The insects fall ready victims to the ant eater's tongue, to which they adhere through its gummy secretion.

Its plumy tail, often half as long as its body, it uses as a shade when at rest, making its body appear like a bundle of hay thrown loosely on the ground.

A near relative of the great ant eater is the armadillo, another queer looking creature. Its body is incumbered with a very hard, scaly cuirass, or skinlike plate armor, but despite its load it runs with such speed that a quick footed man will have to try in overtaking it. This armor enables it to burrow into the ground with the greatest ease.

Do you know the hedgehog has those hard, round quills which cover the upper part of its body by a peculiar muscle which turns the spines the hedgehog has at them at will, and woe betide the cat or dog that does not discover their sharpness until too late.

But besides protecting the hedgehog from its foes the spines, which are extremely elastic, enable it to throw itself from high walls without injury. As it descends it curls itself into a ball and, falling on its curious spines, suffers no inconvenience whatever from its contact with the hard ground.

The porcupine is even a more formidable opponent than the hedgehog. Leopards and tigers have before now been killed by it. Its quills, very sharp and of a length of from five to ten inches, do not look at all fearful when lying like hair on the creature's body, but at the moment of danger up they go like a bristling array of bayonets. Like the hedgehog, the porcupine can also roll itself into a ball.

The legs of the kangaroo are so formed to enable it to leap lightly over the hillocks and tree stumps with which its native country abounds. In Australia it is eagerly sought after by hunters and provides splendid sport because of its speed, its vigor and its wariness. The claws on the kangaroo's hind feet are so sharp and hard that the aboriginals use them for the heads of their spears.

The sloth is another remarkable creature. As you know, it spends the greater part of its life entirely upside down, traversing the branches of trees, from which it hangs by its curved talons, with a speed that is anything but slothful. On the ground, however, its walking is very painful, for it progresses only by digging its fore paws in the earth and then dragging its body up to them.

Many birds, again, have most extraordinary bills. The spoonbill has a beak whose extremity is just like a spoon; the rhinoceros hornbill has a very large one, to which is added a singular helmetlike appendage almost as big as the beak itself in some species, but the strangest bill of all is the toucan's, it being almost as long as the bird's body. Fortunately it is very light, being thin and strengthened by a vast number of honeycomb cells, and does not in any way incommode the toucan.

When the bird goes to sleep it supports its huge beak on its back, covering it completely with its feathers so that it is invisible.

And now a few words about extraordinary tails. The most wonderful for splendor of plumage and coloring is undoubtedly the peacock's.

It is not really a tail, but a train, for the tail itself is of a grayish brown color composed of feathers a few inches long. These can be seen when the beautiful feathers of the train, with their green, blue, violet and gold, arranged in such a manner as to form a distinct eye, are raised.

The tail feathers of the white booted jacket tail are also curious. They have a slender stem with a patch of feathers at the end. But the tail of the lyre bird is even more singular. It is often upward of a couple of feet in length, consisting of sixteen feathers formed and arranged in a most graceful manner.

The two outer feathers are broadly webbed and so curved that the widely spread tail has the appearance of an ancient lyre. No doubt such pretty tails are given birds for no other purpose than to add to their attractiveness.

The wonderful power that monkeys have of swinging from branches of trees by no support but their tails is shared by several animals that live in trees, among them the opossum.

Another remarkable tail is possessed by the fox. Indeed, its bushy nature, called by sportsmen the "brush," is the chief cause of its downfall, for it possesses strong scent glands which leave a trail behind it as it runs and so enables the hounds to follow and capture it.—Pearson's Weekly.

Musical Stars at Rehearsals.

Once a star shows herself to be letter perfect in lines and thoroughly familiar with the business she is not compelled to attend every rehearsal, but her part is taken by the assistant stage director or an understudy. This is presumably because, being a song bird, she requires time to rest and recuperate in order to keep her voice in condition.

One of the odd features of musical rehearsals is what is known as the "shoe try-on," which is in reality a rehearsal for the firm receiving the contract for "shoeing" the production. It is absolutely essential that chorus people should be easy and comfortable on their feet, so one morning is set aside for the fitting of the shoes. The shoe man, with a corps of assistants, comes to the playhouse and, in the presence of the manager or his representatives, tries on every pair of shoes ordered.—New York Press.

Disraeli's "Nerve."

Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), premier of England, was noted for his nonchalance and what would be called in American slang "nerve." One time when he was still a young man he was driving with Sir Philip Rose to Shrewsbury, where, at the general election, he had been nominated as the Conservative candidate for parliament. As they neared the borough Sir Philip noticed a large poster, stopped the carriage and, calling his friend's attention to it, remarked, "It is something about you." Disraeli read the words printed in large letters, "Judgment debts of Benjamin Disraeli, Tory candidate for Shrewsbury." Underneath was a list of debts upon which judgment had been signed. This he perused carefully. Then he turned to Sir Philip and said placidly: "How accurate it is. Now let us go on or we shall be late." He won the election.

A Story of Lucy Stone.

A characteristic story is told of Lucy Stone. At one of her early lectures, when she made a strong statement of the injustice some of our laws did to women and an appeal to have them righted, a hiss, clear and strong, came out of the audience. The little creature stepped nearer to the front, quickly ran her eye over the audience, fastened her gaze upon one point and said: "Somebody hisses. I am glad of it. Hiss it again, my fat friend, for it is a shameful fact and deserves to be hissed." The audience was overcome with laughter and appreciated her ready wit. The man felt as much like a goose as a man can feel. He got his head down before she had finished her sentence, but her finger still pointed at him. His head went ower and lower, and as soon as the audience turned from looking at him he slipped out and was gone.

FERRIS AROUSED GREAT ENTHUSIAM

Ypsilanti Meeting Filled Opera House to Overflowing Friday Evening

And Ferris Made a Speech Which Marked Him as Ablest Speaker that has Run for Governor in Many Years

Some two weeks ago Hon. Washington Gardner spoke in Ypsilanti. The rally was given a lot of advertising, but for some reason or other the people didn't turn out, Cleary college hall being about half filled. There wasn't much enthusiasm and the congressman's thrusts at primary reform were received with absolute coldness.

But Friday Woodbridge N. Ferris was here, and the whole town came out to hear him. The opera house was packed, the large hall was crowded, and scores were turned away. Staunch republicans, who never voted for a democrat in their lives, went away saying they were for Ferris. It was a great ovation.

Early in the evening a big crowd of enthusiastic Normal and Cleary college students collected at the Normal gymnasium and together with the band paraded about town, yelling "Ferris, Ferris, Ferris." At 7 o'clock the citizens began flocking into the opera house, and long before the first speaker appeared, the place was crowded.

Mr. Ferris did not arrive until 8:45, but during the early part of the evening Lawton T. Hemans addressed the audience. He told of the shameful extravagances of the Bliss administration, and the growing power of the machine in the republican party. He showed further how taxes had increased during the past few years in Michigan, and told of the increased burden to taxpayers of Washtenaw county.

When Mr. Ferris appeared, a little before 9 o'clock, all the students in the house arose, and when Mr. Hemans finished speaking, they cheered lustily for the reform candidate, gave the Ferris Institute yell and college song, and sang a number of songs of their own invention. One of them was this:

"Hurrah for Ferris,
We'll vote for Ferris,
The greatest man that Michigan ever knew.
When we elect him
You may expect him
To put an end to all the boodling crew."

Prof. Ferris was introduced by Prof. Pease, of the Normal Conservatory, and when he arose to speak, the students went wild again. Before proceeding with his speech Mr. Ferris said, addressing the students: "Of course you know I understand all this language. I think I understand you. I would rather retain your confidence and respect at all times than be governor of Michigan."

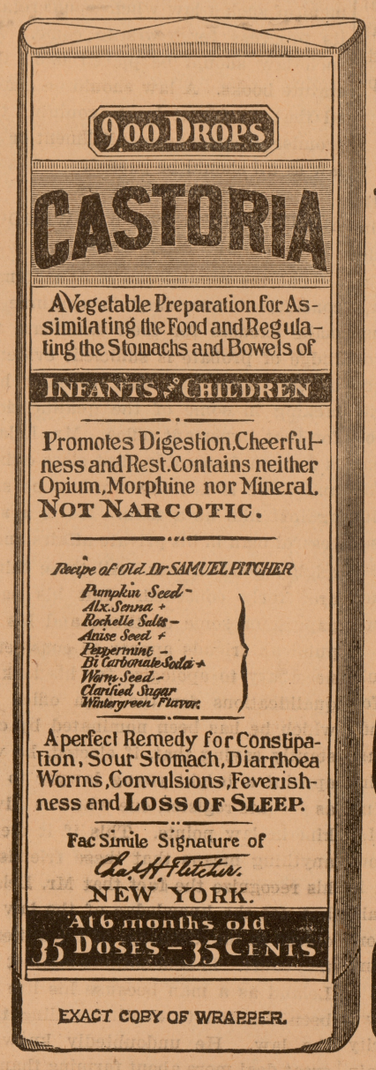
Then Mr. Ferris talked on the issues of the campaign, devoting the most of his time to primary reform. One by one he took up the machine arguments against real primary reform, and literally tore them to pieces with his clear and convincing logic. He showed that with primary elections, the best men would be chosen, and declared with such a system poor, honest men might enter politics, and be successful if they could prove their ability. The cost of the system would be slight—perhaps thirty or forty thousand dollars a year. At present it costs candidates hundreds of thousands to secure the elections, but they make it all back when they are in office, through the franchises asked for and other grafts.

Mr. Ferris made a strong appeal to the republicans and all present to repudiate, this year, everything but principle. "I respect for his sincerity the man who says: 'I was born a democrat—always have been a democrat—will die a democrat.' I respect the hoary republican who says: 'I was born a republican—always voted republican—will die a republican.' But, my friends, let me tell you something. Higher than a republican, higher than a democrat, is a loyal American citizen."

Mr. Ferris is a forceful and telling speaker and he drives home his points with a clearness and power which, while creating and leaving with his auditors a lasting impression, leave no cause of offense behind. There is always a vein of the utmost good feeling running right along with his talk which keeps everybody in good fellowship, even though they do not accept fully his logic. He is unquestionably the ablest man on the rostrum who has been named by either party for governor in many years. The great crowd which listened to him last night was as eager to hear the last of his talk as the first and none left the hall.

Ex-Supreme Judge Cahill, republican, was present on the stage and was called out after Mr. Ferris finished, but owing to the lateness of the hour said but a few words.

Ypsilantians have cause to feel pleased with the success of their direct nomination meeting. There were probably 1,500 people out to hear the arguments for genuine primary reform.



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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904.

THE FERRIS MEETING.

The democratic rally Saturday evening was the greatest political meeting that has been held in Ann Arbor this year. In fact there were more voters present than have attended all the republican meetings both here and at Ypsilanti combined during the present campaign. A no inconsiderable number of those present were republicans who will vote for Mr. Ferris for governor. Many ladies were in the audience also. Judge Cahill, former republican supreme justice, was the first speaker and he gave a fine address and gave his reasons for his support of the democratic state ticket. Hon Lawton T. Hemans followed Judge Cahill and gave a clear talk as to the working of the machine in legislative matters and the reasons for the more than doubling of the state tax in the past dozen years.

When Mr. Ferris was introduced and stepped up to the footlights, the fifteen hundred and more people in the great audience arose as one person and there leaped into view hundreds of small flags which were waved amidst the wild cheering which lasted for several minutes preventing the speaker from proceeding. So thick were the flags that they formed a perfect canopy over the heads of the cheering mass of humanity and made a very pretty and inspiring scene. When the audience was once more restored to silence Mr. Ferris proceeded with his address which was confined largely to the great issue of the present campaign, primary reform. As the speaker made his points in the interest of cleaner primaries and as he showed how the objections raised by the republicans to direct nominations were men of straw created to prevent the people form taking back to themselves the control of public affairs and leave the mastery in the hands of the machine, he was cheered to the echo. His plea was not a partisan one, but an argument and appeal for better and higher citizenship. Unquestionably his appeal went home for, although half of the audience were standing, not a man, woman or child left the auditorium while he was speaking. There has been no political speaker in Ann Arbor in years who held his audience more completely, not even excepting Wm. J. Bryan, than did Woodbridge N. Ferris.

According to reporters of the Detroit papers the democratic gubernatorial candidate has been received in similar manner all over the state. This indicates the great proportions of the uprising against the machine.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

The pitiful efforts being put forth by some of the republican leaders in Michigan to save themselves from the wrath of the electorate by belittling primary reform and seeking to bury that issue beneath national problems, far from eliciting sympathy only produces a feeling of disgust on the part of those who recognize in the present uprising of the masses the coming of that just retribution which the "machine" has so assiduoulsly courted for years. Blind to all interests but its own, heedless of the natural consequences attendant upon such a course, it now seeks to discredit the product of its own indiscretions, the outgrowth of the excesses it practices.

Primary reform is the logical result of machine rule. Had it not been for the corruption practiced by the handful of self-appointed leaders who assumed the dictation of political affairs in this state there would have been no demand for the proposed change. Machine rule is a disease, and a foul one it has proved. Primary reform is the remedy that will eradicate this ailment, and the voters are the self-constituted administers of the purifying formula.

By no process of deduction known even to those whose long familiarity with the art of political legerdemain has made them adepts in its practice can the machine leaders shirk the responsibility for existing conditions, nor can they successfully deny that the bitter pill they are called upon to swallow is of their own making. The party which continually disregards public sentiment is due for an awakening just as surely as the individual who bids defiance to the laws of hygiene eventually finds himself under the physician's care. That is precisely the position the republican party of Michigan occupies today in its relation to state affairs. Continued abuse of power by the machine has brought it to a point where there is need of a purging, and the voters have taken off their coats and are rolling up their sleeves preparatory to making a thorough job of the cleansing. It is not a pleasant prospect that confronts the machine. And yet, painful as the ordeal may prove to the patient, the benefits accruing therefrom to the state are so apparent as to leave no doubt of the desirability of such a course.—Free Press.

A GENUINE PRIMARY LAW OR NONE AT ALL.

Fred M. Warner constantly reiterates that he is for primary reform and that he will sign any bill that the legislature will send to him. The claim is also being strenuously made that the republican party is for primary reform. But as is well known there are being all sorts of objections made to direct nominations and these come from men who are high in the councils of the republican party. In fact all the objections which are made to the issue come from republicans. The democratic party is unqualifiedly committed to the issue. What then is the inference? As the democratic demand is for a primary law that will include all local offices, legislative offices, congressman and state officers, in other words as the democrats stand for a law which covers the nominations for all offices within the gift of the people of the state, the republican brand of primary reform must be something very different. It is evident from what it includes that the democratic demand is for the real kind of primary reform. Then the republican kind as it differs so materially from the kind that includes all officers and does away with the conventions must be the one that is spurious or the one that stops short of covering what any effective primary reform must cover and include in order to do for the people what the people demand.

Voters who earnestly believe in primary reform should not be deceived, therefore, by the claims of the republican machine. The influences which control the republican organization are unquestionably against any effective primary reform. What the republican machine stands for is a makeshift which dooms the reform movement to failure before it is started. A local option law would be a dead letter so far as reaching the real evils invoved. The caucus and convention with all their evils would be continued and the governorship and other important state offices would be matters of barter and sale just as at present. The reform movement would undoubtedly receive a set-back by the enactment of such a law whch would retard its progress for years to come. No such law should be placed upon the statute books. A law should be enacted that would at least contain the promise of some accomplishment or no law at all should be passed.

SHOULD POSSESS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.

That the republicans of Washtenaw consider it necessary to continue to make excuses for their candidate for judge of probate is sufficient evidence to the voters that they consider him lacking in some of the qualifications for that important office. Mr. Leland is a clean, honorable, first class citizen and there is not one word to be said against him as a man. He is a successful man in his private affairs and a mighty good farmer. All these things are freely conceded. But his party papers, or some of them, and his republican friends appear to consider it necessary to apologize for his lack of qualifications for the high office for which he has been nominated by constantly saying that, if elected, he will appoint a bright young lawyer to act as probate register, one who can advise him in law points. This if it means anything means that these friends of his recognize the fact that Mr. Leland has not the knowledge of the law required in the discharge of the duties of this court. This is nothing against Mr. Leland as a man because his life has been devoted to another calling than the law. He undoubtedly knows a great deal more about farming than his opponent, but in the same way this fact is nothing against Mr. Towner. But as a candidate for probate judge this lack of knowledge of law relating to probate matters is certainly a handicap for Mr. Leland. Such knowledge is needed in the office to which he aspires and the lack of it in a probate judge may mean much to persons having estates to settle through the probate court.

To illustrate this point even more clearly. Suppose it be proposed to elect a farmer of equal standing with the farmer candidate for the probate judgeship to the important place of circuit judge. And suppose that candidate should say that he would, if elected, appoint a bright young attorney as an assistant, or as assistant clerk, to advise him upon law points. How many voters would feel that such a candidte for circuit judge should be elected over a candidate thoroughly conversant with the law, a man educated and trained through years of practice at the bar? It may be argued that the circuit judgship duties extend over a much broader field of law than the probate judgeship duties. This is true, but the difference is one of degree only. There is nothing in the statute to prevent a man with no training in the law serving as circuit judge. But who would consider such a nomination for the circuit judgeship a satisfactory one that the people should ratify at the polls?

An experiment of this kind is a risky one for the people to try. It seems not to be at all necessary that any such risks be taken. Just as a medical practitioner needs technical training for that profession, so a judge of the very important probate court needs and should have technical knowledge of the law. Lack of such training might jeopardize property rights in various instances.

The probate court is in a peculiar degree the farmer's court. Sixty-five per cent of the business of the court is in the settlement of the estates of farmers and they certainly want a man in the office who knows sufficient law to insure a settlement of their estates which will be a settlement for all time, one that cannot later be reopened and put heirs to additional litigation and financial loss.

ALLEGED OBJECTIONS TO PRIMARY REFORM.

Among the objectsion to primary reform as stated by republicans may be mentioned the following, which may or may not be objections in fact:

1. "Does away with conventions." Why should they not be done away with? They have become so misrepresentative of the people and so susceptible to corruption and control by interests inimical to the welfare of the people that they ought to be abolished.

2. "A minority candidate might be nominated." This is true, but it is no different from the present conditions. And even though a minority candidate be nominated, he would not secure his nomination by bribery and corrupting of the voters, as the corrupting of so large a body would be a physical imposibility.

3. "The cities would poll the most votes and hence name all the candidates." This is a mere prophecy made by the enemies of primary reform and would not necessarily follow or be at all likely to follow. The voters of a city would be no more likely to unite on a particular city candidate than upon a country candidate. Nor would it matter if they did, provided he be a good man.

4. "Voters will not turn out to the primaries." This is another prophecy made by the enemies of primary reform and must be taken for what it is worth. But the matter can and should be provided against by inserting in the law a provision providing for a re-registration before each general election and the primary should be held at the same time and place. This would bring out the voters in force and insure a full vote as no one would be allowed to vote at the regular election who was not registered the same as now, unless, of course, a good and sufficient reason was given for the failure to register, a reason which would permit the swearing in of the vote.

5. "The newspapers would exercise too much influence." Newspapers would as now exercise influence if they were right on the issues, but not otherwise. Numerous examples might be mentioned of all the newspapers of a large city being lined up on one side of an issue and yet the other side has won out with the voters by an overwhelming majority. The voters apparently were satisfied that the newspapers were venal in advocating what they did and consequently would not be led by them.

Similar objections were raised to the Australian ballot and yet experience has shown that they were not well founded and that the secret ballot is a long step in advance. In all probability a genuine primary reform law would not be found lacking in any of these points and would accomplish as much for the primaries as the Australian ballot has for the general elections and this would be a great gain in the interest of honest primaries.

HIGH PRICES FOR FARM HELP make it necessary for farmers in order to harvest one of the best paying crops to purchase the genuine Patent Miller eBan Harvester. It does the work of several men and don't make any fuss. Never fails to give good satisfaction. Manufactured only by the Le Roy Plow Company, Le Roy, New York. For sale by J. J. McCullough, Ypsilanti.

Michigan Inventors.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—Michigan patents have just been granted as follows: William E. Allington, Saginaw, apparatus for separating dust from air; Emil Cedarstom, Detroit, tire setter; Jerome S. Draper, Volinia, carriage top; Frederick W. Hodges, Detroit, valve; William Langrill, Bay City, voting machine; Frank Lauhoff, Detroit, treating tobacco stems, etc.; George A. M. Keel, Jackson, handle for tools; Cornell Ridderhof and G. E. Miles, Grand Rapids, flashing device for incandescent electric lamps; Charles W. Schultz, Detroit, discharge valve for tanks; Frederick W. Smith, Ellsworth, boat and propelling means therefor; Edward C. Suckert, Detroit, loose leaf ledger or binder; Royal B. Teachout, Petoskey, hot water heating system; Joseph S. Tindall, Evans, automatic indicator for scales; William J. White and N. M. Watson, Detroit, mounting machine; Charles F. Williams, Marion, kiln for drying lumber; Charles A. Wilmarth and J. S. Barnes, Detroit, fence loom; Charles H. Wisner, Flint, sparking plug for combustion engines.

Supreme Court Opinions.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 19.—The supreme court Tuesday disposed of the following cases: Affirmed—Gerrish vs. Muskegon Savings bank; Thomas vs. South Haven & Eastern railway; Little Co. vs. Grant; Mulvey vs. Stevenson; Wilton vs. City of Detroit; Hoffman vs. Loud & Sons Lumber Co.; Douglas vs. Longoor; People vs. Ellen; In re Palmer, Musselman Grocer Co. vs. Casler. Reversed—June vs. Labadie; People vs. Bird; Hempel vs. Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western railway; Andress vs. School district No. 4, of Leavitt; Clement vs. Pere Marquette Railway Co.; Linsell vs. Linsell vs. Linsell; Clapp vs. Titus. In re Cummins, the petitioner is remanded. Mandamus was granted in Ashley vs. Calhoun circuit judge.

His Neck Broken.

Bay City, Mich., Oct. 19.—Dell Johnson, employed at Von Platen's mill yard, was receiving a 2x6 maple heart plank from the tramway and was placing it on a wagon when, in some unaccountable manner, two planks slipped away from the other planks on the tramway, and, falling closely together, struck Johnson on the head and neck, pinning his head to the wagon and breaking his neck in two places. Johnson was about 50 years old and leaves a widow and three grown children.

Train Killed Thirteen Cattle.

Augusta, Mich., Oct. 19.—Alboon McNutt, a farmer living a mile east of the village, is mourning the loss of twelve cows and a fine bull. His son was driving the herd from the pasture and had waited for a freight train to pass. He then started the animals across the track when a fast Michigan Central express hove in sight on the westbound track. Every one of the critters was killed, and it is little short of a miracle that the train was not derailed.

Boston Common.

In a Spanish book of travel, "Costumbres Yankees, Viajes por la America del Norte," by Jose Sanchez Somoano, is the following account of the origin of Boston Common: "A great philanthropist named Common had the happy idea of presenting the children of Boston with a leafy grove of great trees."

An Odd Chinese Law.

Persons bearing the same surname, although they may not be related in any way, are forbidden to marry in China.

If you have taken everything else for constipation and have not taken the tonic-laxative, Celery King, you have made a serious mistake. Celery King is the great blood vitalizer and builder-up of men and women. Price 25 cents.

A VERY QUIET COUNCIL MEETING

City Doesn't Like Placing of Telephone Poles

City will Endeavor to Get $500 Back From the County

There was little excitement at the Normal hall Monday and held a visitors came to listen to the proceedings. There was only one ripple on the ocean of peace that filled the council room, and that came when another slap was made at the Washtenaw Home Telephone company. It appears that recently this company has been sticking poles up around town where it had no business to, and it was decided to get out an injunction double-quick if this plan was kept up. It was further decreed that hereafter the company shall stick poles only in places agreed upon by the streets and walks committee. Ald. Worden dissented from this resolution out of mere habit, but it went through just the same.

A communication from the mayor stating that the county owes Ypsilanti something like $500 for rejected taxes now in the county treasury was read. The mayor was authorized to secure necessary help to carry on an investigation and get the money back.

H. D. Sanders, who was appointed special sewer assessor at the last meeting, handed in his resignation. Elisha Loomis was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A letter from a contractor's journal in Chicago, soliciting an ad. for Ypsilanti's stone crusher, was read. No action taken.

The commissioners of public works reported that the conditions of the lease of the city's gravel pit to the Ypsilanti Cement Block Co. were not being lived up to, and requested that the city attorney be instructed to look the matter up. The president of the board of public works and the mayor were chosen by the council to help the city attorney in carrying on the investigation.

Justice Joslyn reported that from April to October he had collected $11 in fine moneys. Justice Putnam reported that during the past four months he had collected $6 in fine moneys.

The various claims and accounts against the city were ordered paid. It was decided that the city should float another loan of $1,000.

On motion of Ald. Ross it was voted to place an electric light in the center of Cross street bridge.

Bids for the $15,000 of bridge bonds were then opened and were as follows: $500, at par, F. P. Worden; $1,500, at $5 per thousand premium, Ben S. Miller; $5,000, at $1 per thousand premium, F. P. Worden; First National bank, any amount at par; Ypsilanti Savings bank, any amount at par. On motion of Ald. Quirk, it was voted to satisfy the individuals, and divide the remainder between the two banks.

The council then adjourned and organized as a board of registration. Friday and Saturday, Nov. 4 and 5, were fixed as registration days, and it was agreed registration should be held in the following places: First ward, 14 S. Huron street; Second ward, W. W. Worden's store; Third ward, council rooms; Fourth ward, hosehouse; Fifth ward, Schade block.

The Sentinel-Commercial should be in every home. $1 per year.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Ayer's

Do you like your thin, rough, short hair? Of course you don't. Do you like thick, heavy, smooth hair? Of course you do. Then why

Hair Vigor

not be pleased? Ayer's Hair Vigor makes beautiful heads of hair, that's the whole story. Sold for 60 years.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time. It is, indeed, a wonderful hair tonic, restoring health to the hair and scalp, and, at the same time, proving a splendid dressing."
DR. J. W. TATUM, Madill, Ind. T.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. — for — J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Weak Hair

THEY ARE RESTRAINED

From Disposing of Partnership Property

W. W. SIMPSON

Says Trim & McGregor have not Given Him his Share of Firm's Profits.

An injunction has been issued by Judge Kinne restraining N. B. Trim and James E. McGregor from disposing of any of the property controlled by the cement block partnership, in which they are concerned with Wilber W. Simpson, or from collecting any of the money which is owed to the concern.

In the bill of complaint filed by Attorney Lee N. Brown for Simpson, it is stated that the partnership was formed July 20, 1903, and that the three partners were to share equally in the profits, with a settlement every 60 days, and that Simpson was to have a salary of $2 per day for superintending the manufacture of the blocks. It is alleged that he has never received any share of the profits and has not been paid his salary in full.

324 9725 13 129

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Mashtenaw—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Washtenaw, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

Present, Willis L. Watkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William A. Russell, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of George Russell, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to himself or some other suitable person and that appraisers and commissioners be appointed.

It is ordered, That the fifteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Washtenaw.

[A true copy.]

WILLIS L. WATKINS, Judge of Probate

CHARLES AWREY, Register.

CLOTHCRAFT RAINCOATS AND OVERCOATS

If the purpose of a raincoat were simply to shield the wearer from rain there wouldn't be any reason for your wearing a Clothcraft Raincoat in preference to another.

But a rain proof garment must have style, fit and distinction in order to meet the requirements of modern civilization.

Clothcraft Raincoats embody every attribute of the tailor's art.

Note the style illustrated to the left, the "Raincoat."

It fits to perfection—the shoulders are broad, the collar clings closely to the neck, the back hangs gracefully, the entire garment bears the ear marks of the work of tailors who "know how."

That's the reason you should wear a Clothcraft Raincoat, because it's the acme of perfection in style and fit, and keeps you as dry as toast. The coat to the right is the double-breasted "Strand," made of Fancy Cheviot and Cassimere overcoating. It is an aristocrat in every sense of the word. We carry a full line at $12 to $25. See them to-day.

Horner & Lawrence

DETROIT, YPSILANTI, ANN ARBOR & JACKSON RAILWAY.
In Effect July 6, 1902.
GOING WEST.

Through cars from Detroit to Jackson leave Detroit on every hour from 6:00 a. m. until 5:00 p. m. Then at 7:00 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Cars from Detroit to Ann Arbor leave Detroit every half hour from 4:00 a. m. until 7:00 p. m. Then at 8:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Ann Arbor at 5:45 a. m. and 6:15 a. m.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Jackson at 5:45 a. m. and 6:45 a. m.

GOING EAST.

Cars leave Ypsilanti for Detroit at 5:45 a. m. and 6:15 a. m.

Through cars from Jackson to Detroit leave Jackson hourly from 5:45 a. m. until 6:45 p. m. Then at 8:45 p. m. Car leaving Jackson at 10:45 p. m. runs only to Ypsilanti.

Cars leave Ann Arbor for Detroit half hourly from 6:15 a. m. until 6:15 p. m. Then at 7:15 p. m., 8:15 p. m., 9:15 p. m., 10:15 p. m. and 11:15 p. m.

Cars leave Dearborn for Detroit at 5:40 a. m. and 6:10 a. m.

Cars leave Ann Arbor for Ypsilanti only at 6:45 p. m., 7:15 p. m., 8:45 p. m., 12:15 a. m. and 12:45 a. m.

On Saturdays and Sundays, in addition to the above the following cars will be run: Detroit to Jackson, 6:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m. Detroit to Ann Arbor, 7:30 p. m., 8:30 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Jackson to Detroit, 7:45 p. m. and 9:45 p. m. Ann Arbor to Detroit, 6:45 p. m., 7:45 p. m. and 8:45 p. m.

On Sundays, first cars leave terminals one hour late.

YPSILANTI-SALINE DIVISION.

Leave Ypsilanti: A. M.—6:15, 8:15, 10:15. P. M.—12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10.15.

Leave Saline: A. M.—7:00, 9:15, 11:15. P. M.—1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15, 11:15.

A special car will be run from Ypsilanti to Saline at 12:15 a. m. on arrival of theatre car from Detroit, for special parties of ten or more, on short notice and without extra charge.

LOCAL BREVITIES

Bliss Glenn of Hillsboro, O., was in Ypsilanti Saturday.

Miss Eva Zwergel of Battle Creek was home over Sunday.

Miss Edith Newcomer of Imlay City is visiting Miss Belle Ross.

Mrs. Julia McKinstry has returned from an extended visit at Caspar, Wyo.

Harry Thomas of Detroit is spending a few days at the home of C. M. Warner.

Charles Guerin of Detroit is spending a few days with friends in the city.

Miss Nan Babbitt is visiting her sister, Mrs. Eugene Bennett at Hartford.

Mrs. Phoebe Coryell of Tecumseh is a guest at the home of Mrs. Addison Coryell.

The M. . G. club will give a dancing party at the Light Guard hall Friday evening.

Mrs. G. M. Gaudy is entertaining the Misses Ida Holmes and Grace Wilcox of Alpena.

Miss Lydia Wells of Rochester, Mich., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Summers.

Miss Hannah Waters of Detroit spent Sunday with her sister, Miss Lucretia Waters.

Miss Helen Chapel has been entertaining her mother, Mrs. Eugene Chapel, of Parma.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mellencamp spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Seeley of Ann Arbor.

A supper will be served at St. Luke's church house Saturday evening by the Ladies' Aid society.

P. W. Ross has been appointed deputy grand regent of the Aegis council, No. 17, Royal Arcanum.

Mrs. James Ferrigan of Milford has returned home after spending some time with Milford friends.

Miss Lotta Coombs is entertaining her friend, Miss Edith Cheney of Boston, Mass., for a few days.

C. E. Cooper has a fine picture of the Knights of Pythias on exhibition in Beall & Comstock's store.

Mr. Mundweiler has returned from a business trip and is spending a few days at his home in this city.

Miss Henietta Kicherer spent Sunday with her sisters, Mesdames Schneider and Lutz of Ann Arbor.

The Sigma Delta fraternity of the high school will give a dancing party at the Maccabee hall Friday evening.

The regular student prayer meeting will be held Friday evening at the home of D. L. Davis on S. Washington street.

Mrs. Charlton Partridge has returned home after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Harding.

Mrs. A. H. Simpson and son of San Rafael, Cal., are making an extended visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bibbins.

Miss Minnie Hickman, who underwent an operation at the Homeopathic hospital in Ann Arbor last week, is rapidly recovering.

Rev. A. J. Hutchins will give a paper at the meeting of the State Baptist convention which is being held at Port Huron this week.

W. G. Vought of New York city, who has been spending a few days with his sisters, Mrs. C. S. Barett and G. Spencer, returned Sunday.

Word has been received from Colorado Springs of the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worden. They are enjoying the trip immensely.

The firm of Seymour & Lidke, who are manufacturers of a device for a hay fork, have taken Mr. Ryan of Detroit into partnership and will remove their office to Detroit.

Benj. Robinson has severed his connection with the Ypsilanti Gas Co. and will assume charge of the Flint Gas Co. the first of next month. Ypsilanti will be sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen are moving from Ellis street to Hamilton street at the home of Capt. E. P. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Teeter will occupy the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. E. Allen.

A serious accident occurred to Master Bernard Kirk, the three-year old son of J. P. Kirk, Tuesday. While out nutting with his mother near Cherry Hill he fell from the wagon, sustaining serious injuries. He is better today, however, and will recover.

The Ypsilanti high school football team went to Lansing Saturday, and defeated the boys of the capital city by a score of 5-0. This makes the fourth straight victory, and another is in sight for next Saturday, when Ann Arbor will bite the dust. Local enthusiasts are feeling very proud of the Ypsilanti team.

Mr. Ferris certainly made a hit in Ypsilanti. A large number of republicans as well as democrats shook his hand Saturday and assured him of their support on Nov. 8. There can be no question as to the way Ypsilanti will go. And the best part of it all is, reform sentiment here is growing stronger every day.

The motormen on the D., Y., A. A. & J. line are nothing if not up-to-date. There are about 60 of them, and of this number of 57 are wearing Ferris buttons, and proclaiming themselves in favor of primary reform. The conductors are catching the reform fever, too, and the button idea may soon take possession of them.

The Home Missionary society of the M. E. church has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. E. M. Comstock; first vice president, Mrs. Eugene Allen; second vice president, Mrs. A. A. Holmes; third vice president, Miss Anna C. Timpson; corresponding secretary and treasurer, Mrs. R. Whitcomb; recording secretary, Mrs. Carolyn Phillips.

Inspector Robards, who has been sent by the postoffice department to lay out Washtenaw county for rural free delivery was in the city Tuesday doing preliminary work and getting information in regard to it. He says the work of laying out the county for solid delivery is on and will be pushed vigorously and Washtenaw county is soon to be covered with rural delivery routes.

The work of drilling commenced this morning on the Banner Oil & Gas Co.'s leased property near the creamery. Many people are visiting the scene of operations, and no doubt interest in Ypsilanti will be very great until a thorough test has been made. Everyone believes there is oil under Ypsilanti, and if the company is unsuccessful in its efforts to locate it, there will be many disappointed people.

Word has been received from Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Gardam that they are enjoying themselves immensely and are now stopping at the Lennox House, Boston, but expect to leave for New York city to visit relatives the last of the week. Mrs. Gardam attended a reception recently and among other noted bishops she met the Bishop of Canterbury. The Normal Y. M. C. A. will be led by Mr. Lewis this evening and the Normal Y. W. C. A by Miss Gertrude Kern.

The work of drilling commenced Monday on the Banner Oil & Gas Co.'s this year. All summer the work has progressed and in the amount of cement laid all records have been broken. Eighty-seven thousand, two hundred and forty square feet have been put down, and there are no better walks in the city than these. A great many rods of curbing has also been laid, with the result that Ypsilanti is a much prettier town now than was the case a few months ago.

There will be an interesting game on the Normal campus on October 26, when the huskies of former days will line up against the regular Normal team. That is, if enough old Normal football players can be gotten together to make a team. Some of those who will probably participate are F. R. Gorton, captain of the '99 team, Fred Churchill, L. P. Whitcomb, Ivan Chapman, James Fraser, Fred Kneip, Geo. Edmunds, Mervin Green, John Morse. Rogner, and the present coach, J. D. Lawrence.

Prof. Strong gave the first of a series of lectures at the Congregational church Tuesday. His subject was "A Discredited Philosopher." The philosopher was Count Rumford. He was of American birth and education, but a tory, and was driven out of Massachusetts and went to England, where he took service under King George, although congress passed an act allowing him to return. Later he spent 15 years at Munic looking out for the poor by establishing houses of industry. Although he was often misunderstood he had many friends.

The Ypsilanti Choral society met at Normal hall Monday and held a short business meeting. Dr. B. L. D'Ooge presided and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. B. L. D'Ooge; vice president, Prof. Dimon H. Roberts; secretary and treasurer, Miss Clara Brabb; executive committee, Miss Pearl Benedict. A committee was also appointed to solicit new members among the citizens and to arouse the interest of outsiders in the work of the society, the following persons being named: Robert Brabb, Mrs. Annis Gray and Milton Cook.

G. F. Webb received a letter Friday, and although the address of the writer is written plainly on the envelope and on the letter head, Mr. Webb is at a loss to know where it comes from. The letter is written by a man named Warne, who wants to know something about the Ypsilanti Development Co. and the address, printed very plainly is "Parral, Chih." There are some Spanish words on the stamp, but they do not indicate where the letter hails from. The local postoffice authorities say they know not of any country called "Chih," but they are going to look it up.

As regards the Normal-Albion football game of last Saturday afternoon, the least said the better. Sixty-eight to nothing was the final score, and the visiting team had to be content with nothing. The game could hardly have been otherwise than one-sided for the Albion boys averaged in weight over 200 pounds apiece. The heaviest man on the Normal team weighs 168 pounds. Conville, the big Albion tackle, did the best work for the victorious team. Conville intended to play with the Wisconsin University team this year, and when he changed his mind there was great gloom in the Badger camp.

Miss Emma Miller gave a "blue shower" Friday evening for Miss Stella Ferguson, whose marriage will take place in the near future. Fourteen young ladies were present. After a short musical and literary program the guests were asked to hunt the ring, which was found by Miss Garty, the coin, which was also found by her, and the thimble, found by Miss Olive Brooks. The first prize in the guessing contest was won by Mrs. Louis Caplin and the consolation by Miss Helen McNicol. Later in the evening the hostess served refreshments. The bride-elect was the recipient of a number of dainty reminders of the occasion.

The regular meeting of the D. A. R. was held Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Abba Owen, on Forest avenue. Mrs. Caroline Sanders gave the formal paper of the afternoon and her subject was "International Improvements in Michigan," the "wildcat" banking system in '35 being an important feature. A vocal solo, "My Own United States," was given by Mrs. John Wortley. An unusually large number of ladies were present and the meeting was particularly interesting and enthusiastic. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the hostess. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. O. A. Ainsworth next month.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cures it promptly, permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

OUT OF RESPECT FOR DR. ALLEN

Thursday and Friday all Ypsilanti was in mourning over the death of the beloved man whose name is so well known to everyone in this city. Seldom, if ever, before has there been such a general expression of heartfelt sorrow. Thursday the mayor issued the following proclamation, which was everywhere observed Friday afternoon:

"As a mark of respect to our late beloved fellow citizen, the Rev. C. T. Allen, I would respectfully ask that all business be suspended as far as possible, and stores closed from 2:30 to 4 p. m., Friday, the day of his funeral.

"G. M. GAUDY, Mayor."

EVER THINK ABOUT IT?

MANY A RESIDENT OF YPSILANTI WILL TELL YOU.

We are living in a very rapid age. Few of us bother our heads about small things, and so many persons look upon a pain, ache or lameness in the back as a small thing. They wait for it to pass off, giving no thought to the cause. Remember these important facts, take a mental note of them for future use, and when the time comes use them. The kidneys are the sewers of the system; they carry off the impre matter but sewers sometimes become clogged up. So do the kidneys. The kidneys are located near the small of the back, hence ny stoppage affects the back. This means backache, lame back, weak back and many other distressing symptoms. There is lots more to tell on this subject, but we won't do it here, for we want to show yop how to keep the kidneys so the back will have no cause to ache. You might not believe us, so we will let one of your own citizens tell their experience:

Mrs. J. M. Hart, of 104 East Congress street, says: "I do not hesitate to endorse Doan's Kidney Pills. I was annoyed for some time with a dull aching pain in my back and frequent attacks of dizziness. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and got them at Weinmann & Matthews' drug store. I must say that I derived a lot of benefit from them."

Sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute. 36

SUPERIOR FARMERS

Pay a Heavily Increased State Tax

STATE TAX IS DOUBLE

And the Increase in Other Taxes Has been Small in Comparison

In Superior in the past 12 years the state tax has increased 96 per cent. the county tax 9 per cent and the township tax 13 per cent. To show how this works out take the tax on the 408 acres of the John W. Nanry estate as follows:

	1891	1903
Assessment	$16,800	$16,100
State tax	$22 77	$42 77
County	20 04	21 01
Township	9 26	10 08

In other words on this farm the state tax has increased $20, the county tax 97 cents and the town tax 82 cents. What reason can be given for this tremendous incerase in the state tax, while the county and township tax show only a moderate increase?

While as is generally the case the real estate assessment has been somewhat reduced the personal assessment has been generally increased. Take for instance the 250-acre farm of Mrs. O. A. Sober. It was assessed for $13,700 in 1891 and for $1,000 less in 1903. The state tax had grown from $18.57 to $33.75; the town tax from $7.56 to $7.94; the county tax decreased from $16.36 to $15.18. But this increase of $15.18 in state taxes does not tell the full tale, for the personal assessment was raised from $1,680 to $3,070, making a raise from $2.27 to $8.19 in the state tax on personal. In other words the state tax on real and personal was raised from $20.84 to $41.94.

The Scotney Bros. farm had its real estate tax raised from $12.73 in 1891 to $24.97 in 1903. The state tax increased $12.24, while the county tax increased $1.06 and the township tax 69 cents.

The state tax on the 70-acre farm of Peter T. Gill was raised from $5.29 to $10.36 on real estate and from 45 cents to $2.52 on personal, making a total raise of $7.14 or over 10 cents an acre increase.

The state tax on the Veeder Shank land farm increased from $4.75 to $10.09.

The state tax on T. V. Quackenbush's real estate increased from $3.93 to $7.18.

The Watson Geer farm of 240 acres was assessed at $11,150 twelve years ago and at $10,180 last year. The personal assessment, as is customary on all farms, had increased in the meantime from $2,480 to $4,850. The state tax on the real estate jumped from $15.05 to $27.05 and on personal from $3.36 to $12.88, making a total increase of $21.52. The county tax on the real estate had increased only 10 cents and the town tax only 25 cents. We use the word only for the total tax offers such a marked contrast with the extravagant state tax.

The state tax on the Thomas Newton farm of 108 acres increased from $6.24 to $12.23; the county tax from $5.48 to $6.01 and the township tax from $2.54 to $2.88.

Without counting the 40 acres purchased of George McDougall since 12 years ago in either year. Mr. Mc Dougall's state tax on 105 acres was $5.22 in 1891 and $9.43 in 1903. His county tax was 6 cents more and his township tax 10 cents more.

The 100 acre farm of Morris Galpin paid a state tax of $6.50 in 1891 and of $12.22 in 1903; a county tax of $5.73 in 1891 and of $6.02 in 1903; a town tax of $2.65 in '91 and of $2.88 in '03.

The Milton Geer farm of 148 acres paid a real estate state tax of $9.45 in 1891 and $18.06 in 1903, and a personal tax of 57 cents in 1891 and of $5.39 in 1903. On both real and personal property Mr. Geer paid an increased state tax of $13.43, an increased county tax of $2.68, an increased town tax of $1.45.

John D. Stafford paid $8.74 tax on on 180 acres in 1891 and of $16.46 in 1903. His tax increased in this way state, $7.72, county 42 cents; township 35 cents.

Other instances could be multiplied. It is the same story over and over again. Let every farmer get out his own tax receipts and see for himself. This is the year to register a vigorous kick. What is true of Superior is true of every other town.

TESTIMONY OF A MINISTER.

Rev. Jno. S. Cox, of Wake, Ark., writes, "For 12 years I suffered from Yellow Jaundice, I consulted a number of physicians and tried all sorts of medicines, but got no relief. Then I began the use of Electric Bitters and feel that I am now cured of a disease that had me in its grasp for twelve years." If you want a reliable medicine for Liver and Kidney trouble, stomach disorder or general debility, get Electric Bitters. It's guaranteed by Rogers-Weinmann-Matthews Co. and Duane Spalsbury. Only 50c.

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The best place in America for young men and women to secure a Business Education, Shorthand, Mechanical Drawing or Penmanship. Thorough system of Actual Business. Session entire year. Students begin any time. Catalogue Free. Reference, all Detroit. W. F. JEWELL, Pres. P. R. SPENCER, Sec.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR DR. C. T. ALLEN

The remains of the late Dr. Allen were lying in state at the Central M. E. church of Detroit Friday between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. At 12 o'clock services were held in the church and at 12:30 the funeral car left for this city and arrived here a little after 2 o'clock. The remains were taken directly to the Methodist church, where the funeral services were held under the direction of Rev. Wm. Dawe, chancellor of Albion college. The music for the occasion was furnished by a choir with Claire Winton presiding at the organ.

Remarks were made by Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon of Grand Rapids, Judge C. B. Grant, and Rev. E. S. Ninde of Ann Arbor.

A large number of the members of the 20th Michigan Infantry, of which Dr. Allen was a member, were present in a body, also the local G. A. R.

The various business houses of the city were closed between 2:30 and 4 o'clock this afternoon during the funeral services, also the public schools, and the flag on the Armory was put at half mast.

The following members of the M. E. church acted as bearers: Messrs. W. R. Barton, A. F. Burbank, W. H. Deubel, A. R. Graves, George Lockwood and E. D. Holmes.

The floral tributes were beautiful almost beyond description and showed the esteem in which he is held not only by his dearest friends but also the comunity at large.

Stop! Don't take imitation celery teas when you ask for Celery King, a medicine of great value. The "teas" are urged upon you because they are bought cheap. Never jeopardise your health in a bad cause. Celery King only costs 25 cents and it never disappoints.

BOATING ADVOCATED

Civic Improvement Speaker Advocates Laying Out

A BOATING COURSE

Between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor Better than the Oxford Course

Charles Moore, of Detroit and Washington, president of the Civic Improvement association of the latter city, addressed a fairly large and very attentive audience in Normal hall Thursday night. His lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon.

Mr. Moore talked chiefly on the work of the federal commission, which three years ago commenced the task of laying out a park system and making more beautiful the Capital City. The commission is composed of some of the most eminent specialists in America—Burnham, who built the World's Fair; C. F. McKim, the great New York architect; Augustus St. Gaudens, the best known of American sculptors; Mr. Olmsted, whose father laid out the great Central park of New York; and Mr. Moore, who for many years has been deeply interested in civic improvement work, and whose eminent taste and judgment make his services along this line of great value. In the summer of 1901 this commission made a tour of Europe, visiting Paris, Rome, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, and many other beautiful cities. When they returned they were ready to remodel the city of Washington, and make it the most beautiful city in the world. For this purpose $16,000,000 has already been appropriated by the national government, and more than an equal amount has been raised by subscription. Mr. Moore declared that all the money spent in laying out beautiful parks, avenues and boulevards is money will invested. Fifty millions of dollars were thus expended in beautifying Paris, and as a result tourists leave in the city about $300,000,000 yearly.

Coming closer home, Mr. Moore told how Detroit was laid out, and how her citizens were now asking that a park system such as is being adopted in many other cities, be laid out in the City of the Straits. Should this be done, Mr. Moore said, Detroit would be one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The boulevard and park at Ann Arbor received some of the speaker's attention. He said this spot could not be surpassed for its natural beauty anywhere. Mr. Moore said also, there was an opportunity to have a boating course between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti much better than is enjoyed by the students of Oxford. His advice was to build this course by all means, and as soon as possible. He believed the legislature would aid in the work by a good appropriation.

BROKE INTO HIS HOUSE.

S. Le Quinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at Duane Spalsbury's and Rogers-Weinemann & Matthews Co.'s drug stores.

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & $1.00

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Freight	Exp.	STATIONS	Exp.	Freight
1 40pm	8 40am	.. Ypsilanti ..	4 40pm	12 05pm
2 03pm	8 54am	Pittsfield Jct.	4 23pm	11 40am
2 25pm	9 01am	.... Saline	4 15pm	11 20a m
2 45pm	9 12am	.Bridgewater.	4 01pm	10 50a m
3 42pm	9 35am	.Manchester.	3 42pm	10 [illegible]am
4 34pm	9 58am	.. Brooklyn ..	3 17pm	9 20am
4 50pm	10 07am	..Woodstock..	3 06pm	9 00am
5 30pm	10 24am	....Jerome....	2 49pm	8 30am
5 49pm	10 33am	..No. Adams..	2 40pm	8 15am
6 10pm	10 50am	...Hillsdale...	2 25pm	7 45am
7 10am	4 00pm	... Chicago ...	8 30am	3 00am
11 10pm	2 20pm	....Toledo....	10 [illegible]am	7 00pm
12 12am	5 40pm	..Cleveland ..	7 15am	4 40pm
6 45am	10 10pm	....Buffalo....	2 55am	12 25am

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A. J. SMITH, G. P. & T. AGT.
Cleveland, O.

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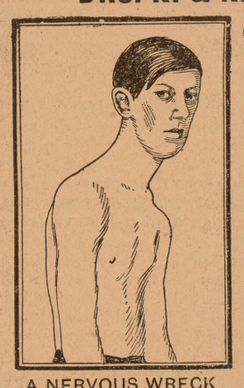

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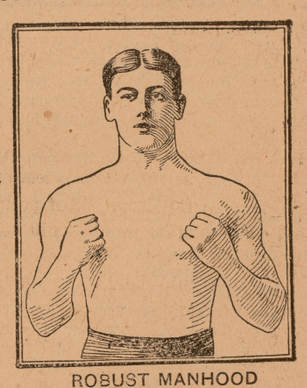

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We Guarantee to Cure Stricture, Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Blood Poisons, Vital Weaknesses, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, and All Diseases Peculiar to Men and Women.

Don't waste your time and money on cheap, dangerous, experimental treatment. Don't increase at your own cost your sufferings by being experimented on with remedies which they claim to have just discovered. They give but temporary relief. But come to us in confidence. We will treat you conscientiously, honestly and skillfully, and restore you to health in the shortest possible time with the least medicine, discomfort and expense practicable. Each case is treated as the symptoms indicate. Our New Method is original and has stood the test for twenty-five years.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

148 Shelby Street, - DETROIT, MICH.

HON. W. N. FERRIS' GREAT SPEECH.

The Democratic Candidate Stands "on the Rock of Principle."

A MANLY AND ELOQUENT STATEMENT OF HIS VIEWS ON PRIMARY REFORM, FREE PASSES, ETC.

An Interesting Synopsis of His Address Delivered in Detroit on August 23.

* * * I am glad to see you all; your curiosity is no greater than mine. This is the first real opportunity that I have had to express my gratitude for the high honor that has been conferred upon me, but the one anxiety of my heart and mind is to retain the confidence expressed by you and my friends throughout the state. I occupy a unique position. I am a schoolmaster, and I say a man who has retained that position twenty-five years without drifting into some easier position where his friends will look after him and finally bury him is a remarkable man. In this instance, however, I am all right, for the "Machine" will take care of my burial, if it can.

I am not here to throw out political wisdom, for I know little of that, but I am here to tell you that if a determination to stand upon the rock of principle can be of any assistance to the people of this state, I shall stand on that rock. In the first place I want to call your attention to some of the changes that have taken place in this country since the civil war. There has been a revolution in the tide of immigration, the building of railroads, telegraph lines and so forth, until today we are the leading nation of the earth. With these improvements has come the tremendous growth of wealth. With the wealth there came the demand for charters, special powers, special privileges and special exemptions. We can trace this phase of our development on our statute books.

Much of this legislation has been secured through the buying and the selling of the votes of the people of this country by corporate wealth. I have nothing ot say against corporations as such—I am only against the abuses of corporations.

A Bit of Pertinent History.

* * * Then came the Australian ballot, and the same opposition that is now against the direct nominating system was lined up against that reform. In other words, it was the "Machine." The "Machine" is not a new thing, for we have had it with us a great many years, but today the "Machine" practically owns the people, and that is why we are so interested in the subject tonight.

There remained, however, the caucus and the convention, and in order to control the caucus and the convention it was necessary to have professional politicians, quick-minded, ready of speech, shrewd parliamentarians. And behind those quick-witted men were the masters of trade who furnished the money.

A Travesty on Deliberation.

* * * Everything is fixed in advance. It is not necessary to explain to a Detroit audience how those conventions are run. You all know that even the temporary and permanent chairmen are selected in advance and prepare their speeches in advance, carrying them in their satchels instead of in their brains. When the calling of the roll gets along towards the end there is a constant changing of the votes of the different counties, for the delegates are anxious not to represent the poor citizen somewhere out in the distant part of the state, but to get into the band wagon and look after their own interests. Just think of calling that a deliberative body. It is a travesty on deliberation.

There have been good conventions, for we must be careful what we say tonight! but back of those conventions are the men who oil the "Machine" and get a large measure of the product of the "Machine." I am here to proclaim that this is government by caucus and convention and not a government by the people. * * *

The Republicans have been promising a primary election law for years, but this year they failed even to make the promise. Think that over at your leisure. * * *

Mr. Ferris's Primary Reform Ideas.

* * * I advocate direct nomination of all candidates of all parties for office by a primary election, to be held perhaps two months previous to the election day, to be conducted under the Australian law. Have the candidates nle papers with the secretary of the state six weeks before the primary election. Proper restriction as to who shall be candidates for office. Separate ballot boxes. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes to be the nominee of the party on whose ticket he runs. Make up the state central committee of each party by selecting one member from each senatorial district. Have each voting precinct in a county represented on the county ticket. Infliction of penalties for violation of the law.

The foregoing provisions are simple when compared with the present caucus and convention system. Among the objections to the proposed primary election law are the following: One of them is the necessity for two elections and expense attending them. In Wisconsin, a careful estimate by H. C. Adams, shows that the total cost of a primary election would be $30,000; whereas, the cost of the caucus and convention in Wisconsin probably exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The "Machine" on the Expense of It.

I am sorry to say that it is reported that in the State of Michigan a candidate for governor has been known to spend one hundred thousand dollars for a chance even at the nomination. People close to the "Machine," so close that they occasionally turn the crank, fear that the offices will not be properly distributed, or that some nationality will be neglected. Is it the primary aim of government to take into consideration geographical conditions and the nationality of the candidates? The government is not for one particular nationality, but for all nationalities. I have no patience with men who talk of nationalities, as though we were not all Americans, whether we live in Michigan or the Philippine Islands.

Objectors suggest that direct nominations would induce a large number of men to offer themselves as candi-

W. N. Ferris.

dates for office. It will be a long time before we Americans will get over that peculiar disease of seeking office. The Democrats know that as well as the Republicans. It should be remembered, however, that the same objection to numerous candidates exists in the caucus and convention.

We Democrats are accused of being negative, that we have no positive ideas. Well, thank God that we stand for something, that we do not sit down all the time. But we are for a real primary election law, and we contend that it will destroy the "Machine," will strengthen party organization, bring into politics the best talent, improve the character of nominees and elevate the public service.

And, my friends, don't you think it worth while to improve the public service in Michigan? * * * Study the recent legislation of Michigan and you will find that it is the "Machine" which has always killed primary election bills. I will not waste my time discussing the substitute for the direct nominating system called local option, for it is unworthy of discussion before any honest, loyal Republican here tonight.

Stronger Disinfectants Needed.

The plank for the direct vote by the people for candidates for railroad and tax commissioners needs no discussion. Heretofore I have declined to discuss this subject because I have not been able to secure sufficently strong disinfectants in order to make such discussion safe.

As to Home Rule.

I congratulate every city that has the courage to demand the right to govern itself. Who should rule Detroit, if not Detroit? Who should rule Grand Rapids, if not Grand Rapids? I stand squarely on that plank of the platform.

The Democratic platform declares for direct vote of the people for United States senator. Why not? We are the people. Have you ever stopped to consider that phrase and what it means? If the people selected our senators, we would not be so frequently misrepresented as we are today. With that change it would be more difficult then than it is today to get into the United States senate by the use of money. I cannot see why that power should not also go along with home rule.

Then How the Audience Did Cheer.

The Democratic platform declares against the accepting of railroad passes by Stae legislators. It is such a little thing, but just think of it a minute. An American citizen, an officeholder, riding on a free pass! Oh, the shame of it! I cannot have anything but contempt for a public man who will, before his fellow passengers, pull out a score or more of railroad passes and hand he right one to the conductor. He exercises a privilege which the humble mechanic and the farmer do not ask for and could not get if they did. When the time comes that in order to ride on a railroad train I must use a pass, I will foot it.

Justice for All, Charity for None.

It is time that something happened in the State of Michigan, that the law be so framed that no corporation or railroad shall receive more privileges than the humblest citizen in the State receives. We have had a travesty of reform. I am a Democrat, but I am a Democrat in the broad sense of the term. I have always believed in the rights of the humblest citizen. I am not a pessimist, but I believe in telling the truth. The common citizen does not ask for charity, or commiseration, or sympathy; he simply asks for justice.

I don't ask your ballot, friends, for personal reasons. Vote for a principle. If you believe in real Democracy and the rights of all the people, not a special class, vote for those who represent that principle.

I love to see a hall thus decorated with the Stars and Stripes, for they mean something to me and to every person in this house, of whatever political faith. Can we brighten those Stars and Stripes? Can we improve the government of the great State of Michigan? We are a part of the greatest Republic on the face of the earth. Let us prove to the world by a clean government and the nomination of clean candidates and the election of clean officeholders that we have the best government on earth. If this State can contribute its share to good government, if we can think just a little more of country and a little less of party, we shall hasten the time when all the earth will eventually become Democratic and every person on it will enjoy his God-given rights.

I thank you.

ALLEN C. ADSIT.

Democratic Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge Allen C. Adsit was born at Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y., on February 20, 1837. His early education was received in the district school, Fairfield Seminary and Jefferson County Institute of Watertown, N. Y. During the winters of 1857-8-9 he taught in the district school, and during the remaining portion of these years he studied law at Watertown. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court stitting at Syracuse, October 6, 1859, and began his professional career in 1860 at Adams, in his native state.

When the civil war broke out he laid aside his law books and shouldered a musket, enlisting as a member of Company G, Forty-fourth New York Infantry. He served faithfully and loyally in the defense of the Union, participating in the seige of Yorktown, in the seven days' fighting before Richmond, and in the great battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and all of the intervening minor engagements. Through merit and worth he rose from private to first lieutenant in the service, and as such was mustered out with the same company in which he enlisted.

At the close of the war he settled in Spring Lake, Ottawa County, where he went into mercantile business. For six years he was supervisor of the township. Was also president of the village in 1871, and a member of the legislature of 1871 and 1872. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Ottawa County. He removed to Grand Rapids in 1877, where he continued to practice law, devoting all his time thereto. In 1886 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney

for the Western District of Michigan. In 1890 he was elected Circuit Judge and again re-elected in 1893, serving in all on the bench about ten years.

He is active in Grand Army and Masonic circles and takes a deep interest in the moral, social and industrial welfare of the city and state.

By nature and education Judge Adsit is pre-eminently qualified for the bench of this state. His integrity is incorruptible. His sense of justice and right keen, tempering the absurdities and harshness of the technicalities of the law, and his impartiality above the taint of suspicion. He retired from the bench January 1, 1900, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law in his home city of Grand Rapids.

"THE MEN BEHIND ME."

In the canned speech which he delivered at the State Fair Fred M. Warner "indignantly repelled" the newspaper attacks which are being made upon "the men behind me"—meaning Atwood, Doherty, Navin, Johnny Baird et al. We quote the following from his "great effort":

"Several newspapers of our state, most of them controlled by one man, have entered upon a campaign, so unworthy and peculiar, that I hardly think it will meet the approval of even my political opponents in Michigan. They have sent their agents and representatives to the home communities of men whose names are connected with the affairs of my party, with instructions to gather from community gossip and from the unkindly opinion of local opponents, some food for newspaper detraction and misrepresentation. They have sought only that which was bad and unworthy and, like ghouls in a graveyard, they have searched through the past for the slightest hint which would permit them to brand as enemies to the public good, men who are now or have been in any way connected with the political affairs of my party."

There is no possible room for mistaking the identity of either the newspapers or the "men of my party" to whom Mr. Warner refers in the above passage. The "ghoulish" newspapers are the Detroit Evening News and the Detroit Tribune. They are the only newspapers in Michigan which have "sent their agents and representatives to the home communities of men whose names are connected with the affairs (machine affairs) of my (his) party" for the purpose of gaining accurate information regarding their character and methods as political leaders. Now the names of the men whose home communities were visited with this perfectly legitimate and highly laudable object in view are Theron W. Atwood, ex-Nineteener and present railroad commissioner; Alfred J. Doherty, the "Bell Cow" senator from the Twenty-eighth district; Johnny Baird, the Don't-Give-a-Damn statesman from the Twenty-second district; and Thomas J. Navin, the boss of the machine contingent in Detroit. It is hardly necessary to say that the "agents and representatives" of the two Detroit newspapers performed their task with a thoroughness and skill that left nothing to be desired from either a journalistic or a pro bono publico standpoint. They gave particularly faithful and illuminating accounts of the personal characteristics, the political methods, and the public records of these distinguished Republican bosses and self-seekers—"the men behind me." Their pen-pictures of Atwood, Doherty, Navin, Baird et al. evoked widespread admiration for their life-like accuracy and artistic finish. Of course they did not seek to depict "only that which was bad and unworthy"—as Candidate Warner charges in his speech,—but a decent regard for the truth compelled them to portray some things in a light which made them appear "bad and unworthy." As the men whom the "ghouls" wrote up never saw fit to challenge the correctness of what was printed about them in the News and Tribune, it is pretty late in the day for their machine-made candidate for governor to try to create a little sympathy for himself by plaintively alleging that he is being hit over their shoulders. However, we should be very grateful to Mr. Warner for letting us know just who are his friends for whose personal character and political fame he exhibits such a jealous solicitude.

EDWIN R. SMITH.

Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.

Edwin R. Smith was born in 1840 at Clinton, Lenawee county, where he has since resided. He attended the district school of the place until he was 15 years of age, when he left home

Edwin R. Smith.

to learn a trade. He returned home two years later to enter his father's general store as clerk; holding that position (with the exception of one year, when he attended the new Union school) until 1864, when he was admitted to partnership with his father under the firm name of John Smith & Son. Upon the death of John Smith in 1886 the business was closed out. Later on he formed the banking firm of Smith, Richmond & Co., which business still continues. He was elected justice of the peace for three successive terms, resigning his office in 1902. He was one of the five Cleveland and Stevenson electors for this state in 1892. He has always been a Democrat and has taken an active and influential part in the councils of the party.

PRINCIPLE ABOVE PARTY.

You voters have got to stand on principle. You can be either Republican or Democrat, but if you are slaves of either party without principle, you are part of the worst kind of a machine. There can be a Democratic machine just as easily as a Republican machine, if a party of Democrats get so they can control the State government and apportion things among themselves. When you see that the Democratic party is getting rotten, pull out of it and make principle the rock upon which to build up a new party.

I don't want any member of any party to teach the boys that party organization is higher than principle. I want every man and boy to be just as honest in politics as he has to be in the business world if he keeps the respect of his fellow men. I want the nomination of state and all other officers placed in the hands of the people and I shall work for this end first, last and all the time.

In his speech at Ovid, Candidate Warner said: "There is no machine in Michigan that is working against the best interests of the people." This declaration should be framed and hung up in the parlor of every true Navinite as a companion piece to that other equally appropriate and affecting Warner declaration: "The Republican party has nothing to defend."

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Then and Now.

Her baby ways they used to praise—
Ah, that was in the olden days
When fond admirers came to woo,
And she held many suitors through
Her baby ways.

Today she talks to them that call
Until from sheer fatigue they fall.
No odds what topic they may touch,
She always has to tell how much
Her baby weighs.

—Judge.

His Inference.

"Yes," said Lushley, "I was out for a little social time last night, and I seem to have been the lion of the evening."

"Yes?"

"Yes. My wife called me the king of beasts when I got home."—Philadelphia Press.

All Awry.

The undertaker's jolly, though he ought
to feel quite sad,
And there's misery unbounded in the
hired "comic man."
The average man's unruffled, but the
geniuses go mad—
Oh, I think this world should have been
built upon another plan.

—Judge.

Killed Them Off.

Mr. Grumpps—I notice that big hats are not worn so much at the theaters as formerly.

Mrs. Grumpps—No; some lying paragrapher started the story that big hats were the cheapest.—Boston Herald.

A Bachelor.

An old fellow whetted his knife
And growled, "You can bet your sweet
klife,
While some things may be said
Of the way I cut braid,
It is better than having a kwife."

—Houston Post.

A Good Suggestion.

Dorothy—Papa, the piano must be tuned in time for the reception tonight.

Father—Nonsense; play something from Wagner, and they won't know the difference.—Puck.

None Like It.

It cheers the palace and the flat;
It pleases sage and bumpkin;
Search low, search high, there's ne'er a
pie
Compareth with the pumpkin.

—New York Press.

Described.

"What kind of a fellow is he?" she asked.

"Well," he replied, "I'd like to have his gall for use in great emergencies."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not Much.

No doubt you know a thing or two
And know it by the book,
But when it comes to stirring things
Up—can you beat the cook?

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Should Be Grateful.

"Yes, sir, Charley says Miss DeWit made a perfect monkey out of him."

"Has he thanked her yet for the improvement she brought about?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Festive Bummer.

He never gets a job to do,
But doesn't seem to mind it.
He spends his time in hunting work
And hoping he won't find it.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Which He Was Not.

Chumpley (gloomily)—What makes you think there is hope for me?

Miss Kidder—She told me she would not marry the best man living.—Philadelphia Ledger.

From Archery to Golf.

Once Cupid, the frolicsome laddie,
With quiver and arrows would call,
But he now takes a man for a caddie
And uses his heart for a ball.

—Washington Star.

Not Worried.

"I should think you'd be afraid to let your little boys run your automobile."

"Oh, no; I have it insured."—New York Life.

Fall Styles.

Of all fall styles the women have,
The one that's worst by far
Is calmly stepping backward off
A slowly moving car.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bachelor's Reflection.

"A fool and his freedom are soon parted," remarked the bachelor upon hearing of the marriage of another friend.—Yonkers Statesman.

Be Humble.

Oh, do not boast your pedigree
Or put on airs, milady!
Like other trees a family tree
Is often very shady.

—Catholic Standard and Times.

Bites Always In Season.

"As soon as the insects leave off biting," remarked the observer of events and things, "the wind begins."—Yonkers Statesman.

Rich Field.

How doth the presidential bee
Improve each shining minute!
He gets into the statesman's hat
And finds there's millions in it.

—Boston Globe.

His Platform.

"What platform does that political speaker favor?"

"The lecture platform chiefly."—Detroit Free Press.

A Difference.

She loved and was beloved in turn,
But, ah, she was not happy,
Because her lover and beloved
Were not the selfsame chappy.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Naturally.

"What do you do when your husband stays up late?"

"I call him down."—Houston Post.

The Wail of the Householder.

I do not know, I do not care,
What others' bills may be,
But he who'll pay my monthly rent
May come and board with me.

—Baltimore American.

The above will cheerfully be paid in lawful money of the United States, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, and thus proving the genuineness and reliability of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE REASON.—There is no medicine equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. It carries off the poisons which contaminate the life fluid. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands and gives the body an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh instead of flabby fat, promotes the appetite, feeds the nerves, and so gives to weak, nervous people vitality and vigor.

"About a year ago I had a very bad cough and feared it would run into consumption," writes Hon. Geo. W. Lynch, of 27 Mason Street, Worcester, Mass. "When a severe attack of coughing would come on vomiting would set in. Matter accumulated in nose and my tonsils were irritated. After reading of the wonderful cures resulting from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery began to use it, with some doubts as to the good it would do me, I am frank to say. But, after I had used one bottle I noticed quite a change for the better. Ordered five more bottles and before I had used them all the cure was complete. There is not now a trace of cough or cold in my system and my health is perfect."

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 1008 pages. Send 21 cents in stamps for paper-covered, or, 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wonderful Vitality Of a Monster Shark

Last September on a ship about fifty miles from Brisbane, Australia, a huge shark about twelve feet in length was hooked on a line which broke. A second time the big fish got on the line and escaped. Then a large shark hook, with a chain, was thrown out, and the ravenous brute grabbed it and was caught.

All hands tugged the shark to the vessel's side. A huge hook of the anchor tackle was put through his jaw and one eye, and the fish was then

THE SHARK WAS HAULED ON BOARD.

hauled out of the water. One of the crew ripped the monster open from the head to the tail. The vital organs and entrails were thrown overboard, and then both jaws were hacked out for the sake of saving the teeth.

Nothing but the shell of the fish remained, and the shark was lowered overboard. A rush was made to the side to see him sink, but the company was astonished to see the fish make off. First he swam about fifty yards away, returned to the steamer, then went off on another tack for about thirty yards, came back to the vessel and swam astern and was still swimming when he was lost sight of.

That the fish should swim away with the whole of his interior from head to tail and jaw and one eye gone simply raised the hair of the passengers and crew, who had never seen or heard of the like before.

Greenland's Ice.

The ice in Greenland is melting more rapidly than it is formed. Comparison of the descriptions of the Jacobshoven glacier shows that its edge has receded eight miles since 1850, and it has lost twenty to thirty feet in depth.

Book Production.

The production of books of all kinds from the cheapest to the works of high art is rapidly expanding by reason of the growth of public libraries and the habit of most householders to accumulate a few books. The existence of large libraries instead of restricting the sale of books is increasing the sale.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

HE FOOLED THE KING

BOETTGER SWINDLED THE RULER OF SAXONY OUT OF MILLIONS.

The Scientist Pretended to Be Able to Make Gold and by a Lucky Accident Discovered the Secret of Producing White Porcelain.

The discovery of the use of kaolin in porcelain, which enabled the people of Saxony to become the leading white porcelain makers of the world early in the eighteenth century, was a lucky accident.

Boettger, who already was known as a great maker of brown porcelain, had been devoting his time to cheating the king of Saxony with stories of his gold making powers, instead of using his talents for legitimate work.

He had induced the king to send him great sums of gold until the monarch was almost penniless. And at last the king demanded that Boettger produce the 60,000,000 ducats in gold which he had promised or lose his head.

Boettger tried to gain time, but the king had grown weary of waiting and informed him that he must make gold at the rate of 50,000 ducats a month until the entire 60,000,000 were produced.

Boettger tried to escape, but the house was surrounded by so many soldiers that his first attempt was his last. So he promised the king to send him 100,000 ducats immediately.

Boettger had many friends who knew his attainments in chemistry, and one of these had been begging him for a long while to cease his pretensions as a gold maker and devote his time to making porcelain. And in a few serious attempts Boettger had produced some that rivaled the brown porcelain of China, of which great quantities were being sent to Europe then.

"If you can make white porcelain as good as the Chinese," said this friend, Count von Tschirnhausen, "you will make the king as rich as if you made gold for him."

The morning after his unsuccessful attempt at escape Boettger was sitting in his bedroom pondering over his desperate situation and wishing that he could hit on the right method for making white porcelain.

Just then he noticed that the powder which his valet was putting on his hair seemed unusually heavy. He took a pinch of it and saw that it was of mineral origin.

Immediately he arose, carried a quantity of it to a crucible, and, lo, he produced kaolin, the soft, beautiful white clay that is the chief component part of fine Chinese porcelain.

Investigations showed that the powder was being put on the market by a country squire who had found white earth on his land one day and had been sending it out ever since to be used for hair powder.

A great factory was built by the king as soon as Boettger told him what he had found and showed him the first sample of porcelain.

He also forgave Boettger for swindling him with lies about making gold, but Boettger was kept a prisoner still, although he was in a golden cage.

It would have been better for him if he had been kept in a common jail. Boettger, although he was now on the way to great wealth and fame, could not resist the temptation to drink and dissipate, and before he was twenty-nine years old he was like a man dying from old age. His eyesight was so poor that he could neither read nor write, and at last he was unable to arise from his bed.

The factory, although it had been fitted with royal generosity, never paid expenses, because it was never managed properly. But it turned out porcelain that made the name of Saxony famous.

Boettger died a wreck at the age of thirty-five. Even in his last hours he fooled the king into believing that he still possessed wonderful secrets. And on his deathbed men attempted with threats of all kinds to extort from him the philosopher's stone which many in Saxony firmly believed had been found by him.—New York Press.

Revealed by Death.

"Life is perfected by death," and it is also revealed. A story told in the "Life of Sir Richard Burton" illustrates the clearness with which death reveals a man to his comrades.

A lieutenant in a British regiment was honest, steady, quiet and full of sterling qualities, but he was dull, reserved and religiously inclined. His brother officers laughed at him and associated but little with him. Though well born, he was poor and had no powerful friends. He therefore remained without promotion or society, but he never complained and did his best.

A battery was to be taken in the Crimea, and the lieutenant's regiment was selected as the storming party. It assaulted and was driven back. The lieutenant rallied his own company and with a laugh flung his shako before him and rushed through the breach into the battery, followed by a handful of men. They never came out again.

That night at the regimental mess there was not a man but regretted that he had not better understood the officer whose gallant death had revealed his superiority. All remembered a thousand good qualities and incidents which ought to have endeared him to them. They were ashamed of the contempt with which they had treated him and of the fact that they had never shown him the least kindness.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mme. Zola has presented her husband's manuscripts to the National library of France.

Mrs. Roosevelt has a much more general supervision of the White House than has any former mistress of the mansion.

Florence Yewes, the young woman who has outshot the best marksmen of England, will come to the United States and try her skill.

That eccentric woman, Dr. Mary Anne Walker, has for over thirty years worn male attire, and she wears it so naturally that she is rarely taken for a woman by strangers.

Cambridge, Mass., has lost its oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Emily Everett, 105. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Abel Abbott of Haverhill and married the Rev. Stevens Everett (Harvard, '15), who died in 1833.

Left deaf and dumb after an attack of scarlet fever when she was a child of twelve, Miss Eliza Adams has passed forty-two years in the Louisville City hospital in complete ignorance of who her parents were.

Miss Annie Dyer, daughter of a New Orleans school principal, went to Japan to visit friends and while there wrote some articles for the Yokohama Daily Advertiser. These were so successful that she was induced to accept a position on the paper. She rapidly advanced until now she is in editorial charge.

Mme. Lebaudy, wife of M. Lebaudy, the aeronaut of Paris, owns the honor of being the first woman to take charge of an airship and direct the same on its tour of the circumambient atmosphere. This she did in Paris on a recent Sunday, remaining in the air for nearly an hour and making her descent in a most successful manner.

THE ROYAL BOX.

The Princess of Wales is the most assiduous of readers among the English royal family.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has sent $2,000 to the Italian hospital in the City of Mexico. The gift was unsolicited.

The czar has put a million rubles into bank for his infant son, to give him a start in life. Vanity Fair says it is known as the "fresh heir fund."

Queen Alexandra still waltzes with as much pleasure as in the days of her youth. Her sister, the dowager Empress Marie of Russia, despite her widowhood and her many grandchildren, is still an indefatigable waltzer.

The young king of Spain is setting a bad example to his subjects in the matter of ill treatment of animals. His favorite sport at San Sebastian last summer was pigeon shooting, and he took a great interest in the bull ring.

TURF TOPICS.

Little Rube, 2:16¼, is a new 2:20 performer for the Ohio stallion Strong Boy, 2:11¼.

Reports say that the veteran Jack Trout will handle C. B. Knox's stable next season.

In the race which Belle Mac, 2:05¾, won at Oakley, four mares were the money winners.

Gallagher, Harold H., Locanda and John M. have all beaten 2:04 in their races this season.

Invader, by Jay Bird, has finally entered the 2:10 list, taking a mark of 2:10 at Cincinnati.

Don Riley, 2:07, recently "cleaned up" on Johnny Agan, 2:05¼, on the New York speedway.

Brayton Ives of New York, owner of Monte Carlo and Nora McKinney, is reported to have made a big offer for Sweet Marie, 2:06¼.

LAW POINTS.

No general custom will excuse a collecting bank from exercising all reasonable diligence in collecting a check, and a special usage will have no greater effect in excusing the bank than will a general custom. (105 Ill. App., 224.)

One who actively participates in an agent's breach of trust, with full knowledge of the agent's duty, and obtains possession of the principal's money incurs the same liability to the principal as does the agent. (73 Pac. Rep. 101.)

Where a partnership is dissolved by an agreement to which a creditor is not a party, both partners remain liable for the firm debt unless the creditor, by a valid agreement founded on a new consideration, releases one of them. (84 N. W. Rep. 924.)

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

Professor Arrheinius says the sun's corona weighs 25,000,000 tons.

Uranus is the only one of our system of planets which rotates backward.

The latest accomplishment of science is the photographing of living disease germs.

An engineer of the Canary islands has devised a method of extracting electricity from the atmosphere without the use of chemicals or a dyanmo or any motive force.

STATE LINES.

An old Massachusetts law makes it a misdemeanor to display a picture of George Washington under certain circumstances.

The people of Maine have about $74,000,000 more in their savings banks and trust companies than they had twenty years ago.

California has an area of 150,000 square miles and a greater acreage of hay, wheat and other grains, fruit and vegetables than any other state in the Union.

Period of Great Prosperity Ahead of Us

By CHARLES M. SCHWAB, Ex-President United States Steel Corporation

THERE never was a brighter prospect for unexampled prosperity in business than just now. The gradual improvement in business noticeable at present WILL REVEAL A MATERIAL ADVANCE after the presidential election.

NEXT SPRING I LOOK FOR THE BEGINNING OF A PERIOD OF PROSPERITY SUCH AS WE HAVE NEVER BEFORE EXPERIENCED. I AM CONVINCED THAT IT WILL BE EVEN BETTER THAN THE RECORD PERIOD OF A FEW YEARS AGO.

Within ten years the consumption of steel in the United States will be above 20,000,000 tons. That will be greater than the combined capacities of all of the steel plants of the United States today.

I am stating nothing but bare facts and can substantiate them with statistics. People will naturally wait until after election, but PROSPERITY IS SURELY COMING. The election will not affect it one way or another.

The condition of the steel business is not bad at present. There has been a curtailment of demand. THAT IS NATURAL IN A PRESIDENTAL YEAR. The people have been frightened and will wait until after the election before they begin to make investments. There is a much better feeling now. The banks are filled with money. That is bound to seek an avenue for investment. After the settlement of the political fight the people will turn their attention again to business, and you will find a material improvement in all lines of business. Next spring I look for this country to start off on a period of prosperity SUCH AS WE HAVE NEVER SEEN BEFORE.

When I started in the steel business in 1878 or 1879 the steel tonnage of the country was just 1,000,000 tons. We then considered the consumption at its zenith. We could not then see HOW more could be used. I urged Mr. Carnegie to build more mills, to increase the capacity of his plants, to build, build. He hesitated, but he built. Recently in talking with him he declared to me that the consumption of steel had FAR EXCEEDED his most sanguine dreams, and that its expansion in the future would be on an equally magnificent scale.

Ten years after 1879 the tonnage of steel had grown to 7,000,000 tons. We then thought it was at the top. But ten years after that it had reached 12,500,000 to 14,000,000 tons. The consumption at present is from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 tons a year.

WITHIN TEN YEARS IT WILL HAVE GONE ABOVE 20,000,000 TONS A YEAR.

The Avoidance of Delays In Civil Causes

By ANDREW J. HIRSCHL, Sociologist

A CAUSE having been decided in one court, it may be well to subject it to the review of a higher court of courts. But whatever be the number of courts, THE CAUSE SHOULD GO THROUGH THEM ONLY ONCE and a final decision be reached in the ultimate court. Under the present system a suit may go from the trial court to the appellate court, thence back to the lower court, and again to the appellate, and again back and once more to the appellate, then to the supreme court of the state, which may find error with every one and send it away back to be tried again in the trial court AS THOUGH IT HAD JUST BEGUN. This case is not a supposed nor an isolated one; occurrences of this kind are now by no means rare. Naturally, then, great delay to the litigant, great expense to him and to the community, must be the result, and so it happens that many of the cases occupy the time of the trial court THREE AND FOUR TIMES.

ALL THIS COULD AND SHOULD BE AVOIDED BY THE REVIEWING COURT ITSELF DOING JUSTICE IN THE CASE UPON THE EVIDENCE WHICH HAS BEEN SENT UP TO IT ENTIRELY REGARDLESS OF WHAT THE CONDUCT OF THE CAUSE HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY.

Should the reviewing court deem evidence needed on some propositions not then yet covered, IT COULD TAKE STEPS TO HAVE SUCH EVIDENCE OBTAINED. Should the reviewing court care to have the first court or even a jury pass upon some one or more particular facts not yet satisfactorily settled, it could send a direction to that effect and have such fact heard and passed upon in the court below and the verdict sent back to the reviewing court. This in a general way is even now and at all times has been here and elsewhere the course of those suits which fall under the heading of chancery, and since it is satisfactory there, IT CERTAINLY SHOULD SUFFICE IN ALL OTHER CASES.

Vanity as a Prompter Of Extravagance

By Professor HERBERT J. DAVENPORT, University of Chicago

THE force that wheels the babies about in the unappreciated glory of gorgeous equipages denies to children the right to go barefoot THAT THE PARENTS MAY NOT BE ASHAMED. For a like reason it keeps them in their Sunday clothes when they were happier and healthier dirty; determines the marriage preparations and imposes the attendant donation party; determines the quality of our dress goods, the name of our tailor, the cut of our collars, the shape of our shoes, the length of beard; prescribes for woman—now wings on her shoulders, and again, for other decorative purposes, bustles, humps and balloons, the straight front, the baggy waist, the tortured walk; empties our pocketbooks in order that our wardrobes may be filled with exhibition garments, makes half our garments UNWEARABLE WHEN NOT YET OUTWORN, compels us to be ashamed of our poverty and yet allows us no joy of our riches, and when all the weariness is done buries us in one final crash and blare of OSTENTATIOUS EFFRONTERY.

TIGER HARD TO POISON.

Lion Usually Falls an Easy Victim, as He Eats Voraciously.

Wolves, tigers, leopards and other carnivora are difficult to poison because of the power which they have of rapidly getting rid of the drug. Lions, on the other hand, are very frequently poisoned, as they eat voraciously and quickly, more like a dog than the other large felidae. It is said that a good many lion skins, especially those brought back by foreign counts and others from Somaliland before the regrettable misunderstanding between whites and blacks had begun in that region famous for large game, were obtained by the unsportsmanlike method of poisoning carcasses and leaving them for the lions to devour.

Cattle, which have no less than four stomachs, are hopelessly poisoned if once they have swallowed a dose, whether in a toxic plant or otherwise. It is this curious arrangement of their interiors which makes it such a difficult matter to give cattle medicine at all.

In common with human beings, animals seem to be affected by poison in certain forms when in a particular condition of health. At other times they can eat the same plant or shrub with impunity. In certain states of health a man can eat pork, lobsters, cockles, scallops and other somewhat risky foods without bad effects. At other times the same edibles would produce on him the effect of ptomaine poisoning. Two persons may eat of the same food at the same time, and while one is perfectly well afterward the other may become violently ill.

The curious cases of yew poisoning among cattle or horses seem to be somewhat analogous. They will sometimes browse on shoots of yew and take no harm whatever. At other times they are obviously made very ill or die from eating the leaves. They have even been found dead with the yew fresh and undigested in their stomachs.

Where poisonous plants are present in any great numbers in herbage it seems quite impossible to prevent cattle from eating them.

Birds seem to have no discrimination whatever in regard to poisons, probably because they have almost no sense of smell and swallow their food without masticating it. Such intelligent birds as rooks will pick up and eat poisonous grain, and crows and ravens readily eat poisoned eggs or meat.

Chickens will eat the poisonous seeds of the laburnum and die from the effects. Whether birds such as tits and green finches ever do so does not seem to be known, but wild birds are frequently found dying in gardens, though apparently they have been in good health a few hours before, and their death may probably be due to the consumption of poisonous seeds.—Chicago Chronicle.

She Was Doing Her Best.

Genuine Scotch canniness shines through this story which the Philadelphia Ledger publishes: "A widow one day in spring was seen by the clerk of her parish crossing the churchyard with a watering pot and a bundle. "Ah, Mistress Mactavish," said the clerk, "what's yer bus'ness wi' sic like gear as that y'are carryin'?" "Ah, weel, Mr. Maclachlan," replied the widow, "I'm just goin' to my gudeman's grave. I've got some hay seeds in my bundle, which I'm going to sow upon it, and the water in the can is just to gi'e 'em a spring like!" "The seed winna want the watering," rejoined the clerk. "They'll spring finely themselves." "That may well be," replied the widow, "but ye dinna ken that my gudeman, as lay a-deeing, just got me to promise that I'd never marry again till the grass had grown above his grave. And, as I've had a good offer made me but yestreen, ye see, I dinna like to break my promise or be kept a lone widow, as ye see me!"

First Stogies.

"The first stogy was made by hand in the wilds of Pennsylvania,' said an Allegheny City man. "The story which they tell once in awhile in West Virginia and which must be true is that the long cheroots derived their names from the town of Conestoga, Pa. An emigrant train of wagons was finding its way across the state, and a supply of tobacco was found at Conestoga. The emigrants got a lot of it, but failed to get any pipes, and so could not smoke unless they made pipes themselves. Necessity is the mother of invention. You may have heard that remark before. Anyhow, one of the men rolled a leaf of the tobacco in his hand and wrapped it with another leaf. That was the first stogy. Others followed his example, and they all called the article that they made a stoga in honor of the town at which the tobacco was secured. That is said to be the true story of how the name stogy originated."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Name of Turner.

Not every Turner owes his name to a lathe working ancestor, for, as Mr. Davies wrote in his account of the York press, "the elaborate initial and capital letters and floreated marginal borders (in the MSS.) were invented and drawn by the tournures and flourishers," and it is highly probable that they made impress on the nomenclature of posterity. Mr. Lower ("Patronymica Britannica") says that "those who dislike the plebeian tournure of Turner have contrived to turn it into Turnoure" on the plea that they came from some tour noir in Normandy. He states that Turner is one of the most common of surnames and inclines to agree with Mr. Ferguson that the popularity of tourneys or tournaments had much to do with it.—Notes and Queries.

QUACKS OF OTHER DAYS.

Queen Anne Was the Victim of a Tailor and a Cobbler.

Quacks and impostors have their victims in these days just as they did in our forefather's times. Even kings and queens were just as easily victimized as the most ignorant of their subjects. Queen Anne was especially gullible, and was always ready to fall down on her knees to any impostor who promised to cure her weak eyes.

William Reade, tailor, she dubbed a knight, and he used to strut about with his gold headed cane and lace ruffles, or drive in his gorgeous coach drawn by four horses, to the wide eyed wonder of the crowds who did not know what a humbug the man was.

His vanity even led him to engage a poet to sing his praises in stately verse, although the hero of the hexameters had scarcely enough learning to read them.

Roger Grant, Anne's other favorite physician, had been a cobbler and anabaptist, but his foolish head was so turned by royal favor that he must needs have his face engraved on copper for condescending presentation to his friends.

Dr. Thomas Saffold was the king of quacks in Charles II.'s time, and, possibly on the strength of having been bred a weaver, he added the weaving of rhymes to his healing artifices and won great fame and wealth from the union.

Saffold employed hundreds of men to distribute circulars and pamphlets describing his wonderful gifts, and his house was besieged daily by crowds clamoring for his attention and willing, many of them, to pay the most extortionate fees.

A brace of impostors of the same period were Mr. and Mrs. Loutherbourg, who professed to cure any disease by a look or a touch.

Ailhaud was another highly successful humbug, whose pills devastated Europe and made him a threefold baron.

Dr. Katterfelto was a name to conjure with in the latter years of the eighteenth century. He used to travel all over England in an enormous caravan, which he shared with a small army of black cats, and he was regarded everywhere as a wizard with superhuman powers until the mayor of Shrewsbury sent him to prison as a rogue and a vagabond.

There was one quack of whom Steele tells us who claimed that he could infallibly cure cataracts "because he had lost an eye in the emperor's service," and as evidence of his powers he produced a muster roll in which his name or his alleged name appeared.

A reverend city rector, Dr. John Hancocke, did not scruple to add to his stipend by curing fevers by the simple expedient of administering "common water," and Hubert Glass professed to cure persons who had been born stone blind and forged testimonials and signatures in proof of his claims in the most unblushing manner.—Stray Stories.

Tramps In Switzerland.

Professional tramps have no easy life in Switzerland. By the federal statute beggars and tramps are to be treated in accordance with the laws of the canton in which they are arrested, and those of foreign nationality are to be expelled from the country. If an ablebodied man is without means, is generally in search of work and his papers are in order, he will, on application, be supplied by the police or by the intercantonal union, a private association under official patronage, with food and lodging and will, if possible, have employment indicated to him. If he cannot obtain any he will be passed on to the next town, to a relief station, to his own district or to the cantonal frontier. If he refuses work when offered he is sent to his own district to be dealt with by its council, and if the council decides that he is "work shy" he may be sent to a forced labor institution. But the police are empowered to arrest beggars without special warrant and to bring them before a competent court, which may commit them to prison.

A Spanish Prison.

"On the Spanish section of Morocco's coast line stands the penal settlement of Ceuta," writes a traveler. "It has a large number of soldiers, a huge convict prison and legions of small boys, who mobbed me when I was last there because they did not approve of my English hat and limited Spanish vocabulary. Now, the governors of Ceuta draw rations for every convict in their charge, so, from their point of view, it is no bad thing for a convict to escape. So long as he is on the books he is entitled to rations even though he has shaken from off his feet the dust of the great gray prison on the hillside. Consequently a good bit of this dust shaking goes on, and countless Spanish convicts escape to Tetuan and Tangier, sometimes in Moorish garb. They are safe from pursuit when the sentries are passed."

The Age of Gold.

In Europe, where gold plays a more important part as a circulating medium in the currency than in the United States, gold coins are allowed to suffer but little loss of weight before they are called in from circulation. In Great Britain this amount is .625 per cent and in France .699 per cent, amounts that can only be detected by the balance. In Great Britain it has been computed by officials of the mint that in ordinary use the average length of time before a sovereign becomes "light" is twenty-seven years, while in the case of a half sovereign the time is sixteen years. The smaller coin not only circulates more, but suffers more from abrasion, as in proportion to its diameter it is thinner and has a larger surface to be rubbed.—Harper's Weekly.

WHY VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET?

By L. Rowley

I am confident that the result of the election in Michigan will be a revolution based on a revelation.

The revelation was cumulative until it reached proportions that summoned civic pride and public desire for safety to the activity which has demoralized and made desperate the machine in power.

Amazing as have been the disclosures of administrative and legislative corruption at Lansing, they have not told the whole story of official recreancy. There has been a rule of money and a degradation of politics in this state to an extent that is not even yet fully realized by the people.

The present republican machine has completely dominated affairs in Michigan since the passing of Pingree. It has subordinated the masses until their wishes and their suffrages count for nothing except as showing how the heritage of free government may be prostituted. It has made an unholy alliance with the railroads and ruthlessly extended the domain of corporate supremacy in this state. It has dedicated the legislative branch to the uses of the railroads which give it orders as the creature of their making and in their pay. For them two state tax commisisoners signed the affidavits in favor of the Michigan Central in the suit brought by the state which they are pledged under oath to serve with loyalty. They have the railroad commissioner of their own choice. Owning the machine, the railroads control the administration.

The defeat of genuine primary reform legislation was brought about by the machine. It has forced the republican party to stultify itself. At the Grand Rapids convention Congressman Wm. Alden Smith offered a resolution demanding a fulfillment of the party pledges and the speedy enactment of a primary law that would enable the people to vote directly for governor, lieutenant governor, members of congress and of the state legislature. We have the testimony of the republican Detroit Journal that this resolution was defeated by "the friends of Warner, headed by T. P. Atwood and Senator Doherty."

The Detroit Journal, under date of May 19th editorially denounced this action in the strongest terms, declared that the convention was "stacked" by those who misrepresented the people, that the machine had shown an unwillingness even to compromise, that it had clearly dominated the convention, and said: "The lesson of the convention is, make no promises in the future. Insist upon the full measure of the reform, and in the close counties and close legislative districts let the arrogant enemies of reform do the worrying about the harmony of the future." Other leading republican papers in the state took the same attitude, the State Grange condemned the high handed action, local republican organizations and county conventions reiterated the demand for primary reform, and yet at the Detroit convention the machine insolently disregarded these protesting declarations and affirmed its slate in the nomination of Fred M. Warner. It could not afford to surrender to the people their constitutional right of control.

Under machine rule state expenditures have risen to $7,000,000 annually. From 1899 to 1902 the assessed valuation of property in Michigan was increased by $450,047,971, yet the average rate exacted of the taxpayers remains the same. The machine points with pride to the rate, but ignores the increased valuation. When the tax commission was created in 1899, it had three members. When it was suggested from machine sources that the number be increased to five, Governor Pingree made earnest protest, but in 1900 the commissioners were made ex-officio members of the state board of assessors, and the increase of membership was made for a purpose so obvious as to require no explanation.

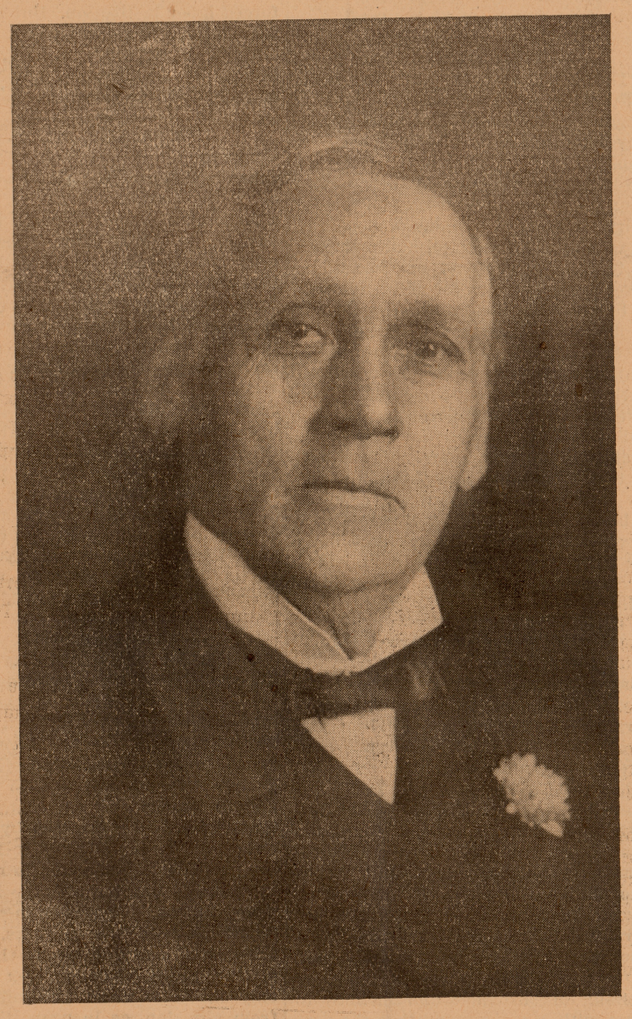
These and the many other examples of misgovernment that might be enumerated, have grown into intolerable abuses, long sustained in the face of popular protest made regardless of party. Now the moral sensibilities and the material interests of the masses are in revolt.

In the nomination of Mr. Ferris was offered a happy issue from all these troubles. He does not appear as a partisan, but as the intrepid leader of the cause of the masses. He has not offered a sentiment to which the honest and patriotic among them do not subscribe. He is an original, interesting and masterful character. Men listen to him because of his sincerity, truth, homely wit and irrefutable logic. He is a state candidate and will be a state executive. He could not, if he would, influence the policies of the national administration by a hair's breadth. His sole ambition is to restore Michigan to a government by the people. He is morally and intellectualy incapable of accepting dictation or truckling to corrupt influences. He is such a man as providence has always provided for the American people when great emergencies were encountered.

Mr. Warner suffers in every respect by comparison. He is the deliberately chosen machine candidate. His repeated expression of "my friends" means Atwood, Doherty, et al. In his Durand speech he acknowledged that "in a way" he was the "creature of a machine"—the "machine of his friends"—and it is known who his friends are. My kindly promptings are to dismiss this phase of the campaign without further comment.

The day has passed when the machine can count for success on the magical power of a party name. The spread of the republican revolt in this state shows that the people are still potent enough in themselves to keep a mind of their own, and, keeping it, to use it for judgment and decision. In the light of all that has happened at Lansing, I cannot believe that they will vote to perpetuate the rule of leaders who, tried, have been found wanting, who, in the full possession of power, have proved themselves false to every demand of the people and loyal only to corporate interests and their own ambition.

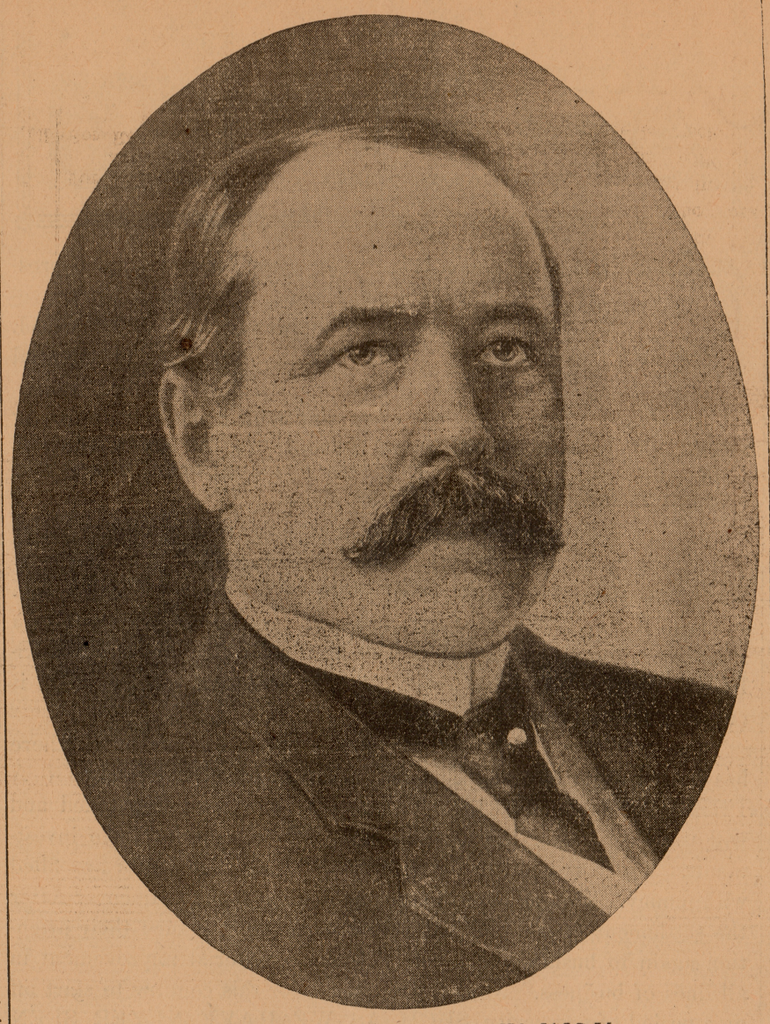
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT OF WASHTENAW



WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN.

An experienced man in legislativeof the present, and familiar with all matters, who is right on all the issuesthe great interests of the district.

FOR PRESIDENT



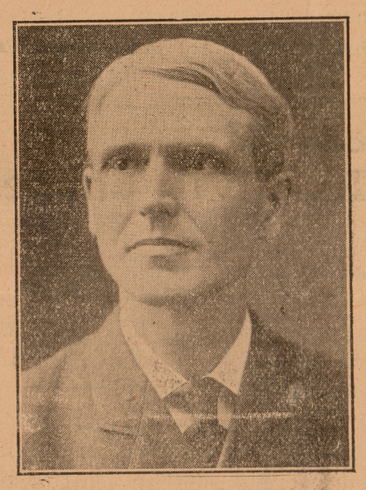
ALTON B. PARKER, OF NEW YORK.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United Staces:

THOMAS F. CARROLL.
GILBERT N. STARK.
JOSEPH L. HUDSON.
SAMUEL W. BEARS.
SAMUEL FOLZ.
LEVI D. CASE.
PETER DORAN.
FRANK H. CARROLL.
FRANK W. HUBBARD.
HORACE N. MONTAGUE.
ANTOINE E. CARTIER.
CHARLES L. SMYTH
WALTER F. NEWBERRY.
JOHN POWER.

FOR GOVERNOR



WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS.

"As a public official, before I would ride on a Free Railroad Pass, I would foot it."

NATIONAL

For President—
Alton B. Parker, of New York.
For Vice President—
Henry G. Davis, of W. Virginia.

STATE

Governor—
Woodbridge N. Ferris, Big Rapids.
Lieutenant Governor—
Hiram S. Hudson, Mancelona.
Secretary of State—
James B. Balch, Kalamazoo.
State Treasurer—
Edwin R. Smith, Clinton.
Auditor General—
George A. Curry, Ironwood.
Supt. of Public Instruction—
John E. Mealley Plymouth.
Land Commissioner—
Henry McCarty, Newaygo.
Member Board of Education—
H. Kirk White, Owosso.
Presidential Electors-at-Large—
Thomas F. Carroll, Grand Rapids
Gilbert M. Stark, Saginaw.
Attorney General—
F. O. Gaffney, Missaukee County.
Judges of Supreme Court—
Allen C. Adsit, Grand Rapids,
Clinton Roberts, Flint,
T. A. E. Weadock, of Detroit.

CONGRESSIONAL

For Representative—
John P Kirk, of Washtenaw.

LEGISLATIVE

For Senator—Tenth District—
Arthur Brown, of Ann Arbor.
For Representative, First District—
William D. Harriman.

COUNTY

For Judge of Probate—
Tracy L. Towner, of Ypsilanti.
For Sheriff—
Joseph Gauntlett, of Milan.
For County Clerk—
Byron C. Whitaker, of Scio.
For County Treasurer—
Charles Braun, of Ann Arbor Town.
For Register of Deeds—
William A. Seery, Ann Arbor.
For Prosecuting Attorney—
William H. Murray, Ann Arbor.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—
Frank Joslyn, Ypsilanti.
Herbert D. Witherell, Chelsea.
For Coroners—
Dr. C. F. Kapp, Manchester.
Dr. G. F. Ronneburger, Ann Arbor.
For Surveyor—
Carl E. Vogel, Sylvan.

For State Senator, 10th Senatorial District

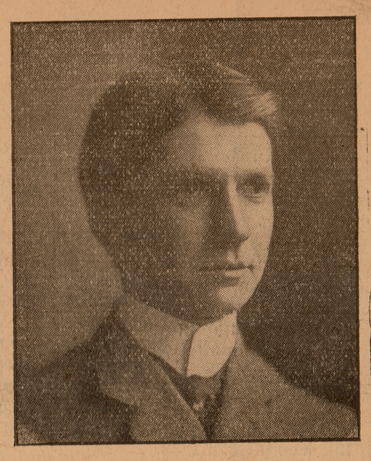
ARTHUR BROWN.

"I stand for direct nominations in all offices, strictest economy in public expenditures and the passage of a law making it a criminal offense for any state official to ride on railroad passes, and if elected will not ride on one myself."

ARTHUR BROWN.

In Judge Wm. D. Harriman the voters of the First Representative district have a candidate who has had much legislative experience in both house and senate. His service was not in this state, it is true, but that matters little for experience in a legislature is quite similar everywhere. Such a man knows the ropes, as it were, and is prepared to go ahead with the business for which his constituents send him without first learning the way of the body Then, Judge Harriman is unquestionably the equal in ability of any man who has ever represented the district in the lower house. Its interests will be well looked after, if he be elected.

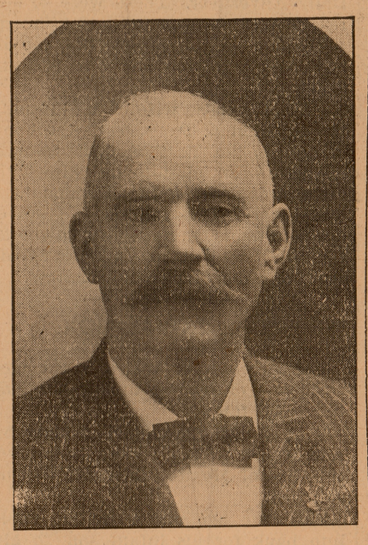
JUDGE OF PROBATE



TRACY L. TOWNER.

A logical candidate, a lawyer fitted by training and experience in probate law to fill this important place without risks.

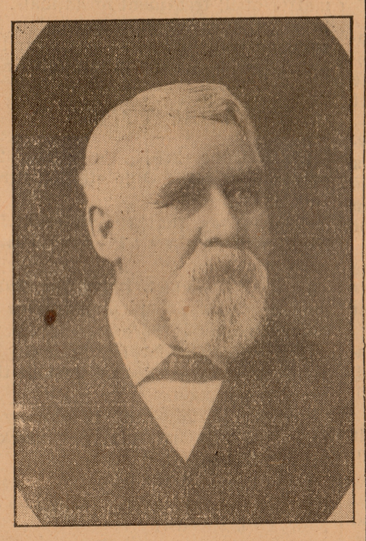
FOR SHERIFF



JOSEPH GAUNTLETT.

A tried and proven official who will appreciate your suffrages for a second term.

FOR COUNTY CLERK



BYRON C. WHITAKER.

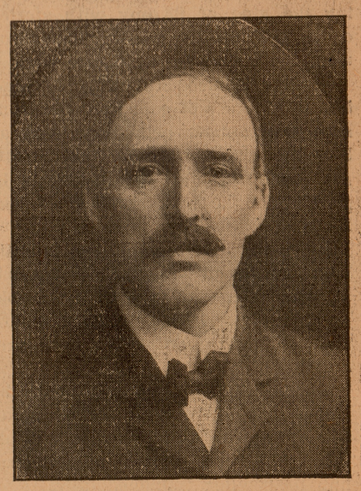
The veteran official, who has proved himself faithful and efficient in all the many official positions he has held by the votes of the people.

WHAT THE PEOPLE PAY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE MACHINE.

The effect of machine control and the consequent utterly useless multiplication of petty state offices and boards for the sole purpose of making places for the republican faithful is beautifully shown in the tremendous increase of state taxes. This increase has outstriped all increase in population, wealth and all legitimate growth of public business resulting from natural development. As shown in numerous specific instances right here in Ann Arbor and other points in Washtenaw county, state taxes have increased since 1891 at least a hundred per cent and in many cases even more. During this same period, county taxes have increased slightly, but not more than in the ratio of the increase of property and population. Such an increase is of course legitimate and to be expected for public business naturally increases with the increase of property and population. But it is entirely within the truth to say that the business of the state might be carried forward with half the present cost of the state government, but for the Demon of Graft which pervades every branch of it. Unquestionably the same amount of private business could be carried on equally as well or better for half of the money expended by the state.

Taxpayers cannot say that these charges of doubling the state taxes within the short time since 1891 is simply campaign lies, for if they will take their own tax receipts and compare them, the truth of the charge will be established to their entire satisfaction. They will find that upon property of the same valuation they are paying twice as much now as they paid in 1891. They will likewise find that in matters of county taxation which the people still keep within their own control, the increase is very slight. And yet the county business is properly taken care of. This proves in substance that nearly or quite one-half of all state taxes go for graft and to take care of jobbers for whom the machine must make places. Think of it, Mr. Taxpayer, one-half of all you pay in state taxes you are robbed of that the machine may continue to exercise control over you which control by every theory and right of government belongs to you. How much longer are you going to stand for it?

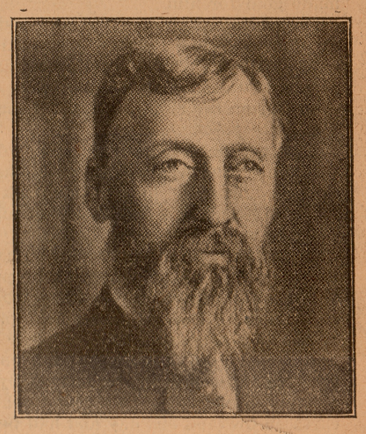
FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS



WILLIAM D. SEERY.

Has had large experience in the work of the office of Register of Deeds. He is a tireless worker, painstaking and faithful in the discharge of his duties, courteous and obliging to all patrons of the office and his work while there is a marvel of neatness and accuracy. There is no better fitted man in the county for this important position.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER



CHARLES BRAUN

whose efficiency has been shown the last term and who is entitled to re-election upon his record.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

WILLIAM H. MURRAY.

A man of integrity and competent.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE, SECOND DISTRICT OF WASHTENAW,

HENRY J. LANDWEHR.

A vote for Mr. andwehr will be appreciated.